The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,515—NEW SERIES | BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday
* HYDASPES ..	2984	500	G. Scrivener	22nd Nov.
L. CATHAY ...	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	24th ,,
— KASHGAR ...	2621	450	R. G. Murray	1st Dec.
L. GWALIOR ...	2733	500	M. de Horne ...	8th ,,
— VENETIA ...	2726	500	A. B. Daniell...	15th ,,
L. LOMBARDY ...	2726	500	W. E. Breeze...	22nd ,,
— MALWA ...	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	29th ,,
				1883.
L. BRINDISI ...	3542	550	R. B. Haselwood	5th Jan.
— POONAH ...	3130	600	J. B. Chapman .	12th ,,
L. SUTLEJ ...	4191	750	A. H. Johnson .	19th ,,
— SURAT ...	3142	530	A. W. Adams...	26th ,,
L. MIRZAPORE..	3887	600	C. G. Perrins,	2nd Feby.

* Extra Steamer.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
ROME	5013	800	G. F. Cates	1st Dec.
THAMES	4101	750	W.D. Anderson ...	15th ,,
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard.....	29th ,,
				1883.
ROHILLA	3500	600	W. Barrat	12th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	[illegible]

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th November, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines.
II do..... 340		II do..... 350	
III do..... 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other first Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

CHINA, on Friday..........................1st Dec. 1882.
MANILLA, on Friday......................15th Dec. 1882.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday.....1st Jan. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for [illegible]ys.

Genoa. I Class	Calais Route. R 95	Brighton Route R 80
,, ..II do.	do. .. 70	do. .. 58
From Naples. I do.	do. .. 115	do. .. 100
,, ..II do.	do. .. 105	do. .. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Nov. 2, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

Regular monthly steamers to Marseilles doing the run in 20 days.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 21st November.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only. She carries a Doctor.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ½ charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ¾ ,,

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows.

Via Calis and Dover (Mail).. .... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge.

The above steamer will be followed by the Colombo leaving 24th December.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S.S.	Tons.	H. P.
WERNETH HALL	4,100	500
WISTOW HALL	2,700	400
RYDAL HALL	2,700	400
SPEKE HALL	2,700	400
MERTON HALL	4,100	500

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
PANDORA (new)...	G. Sturli	3,800	550	8th Dec.
				1883
BERENICE (new)..	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	8th Jan.
HELIOS............	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th Feb

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste ..	Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said) ..	375	295	143 0
To Port Said ..	320	255	131 0
To Suez ..	300	240	122 0
To Aden ..	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
HELIOS............	A. Tercig	2,000	400	2nd Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 10, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH SHIP OWNERS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THEIR magnificent full-powered Atlantic-going steamer THE BRITISH KING, 3,700 tons Register, Captain Kelly, built of steel by the Celebrated Builders of the White Star Line, will sail hence to Liverpool about the end of November, calling at Port Said only.

Her State Rooms are large, and are reserved for only two passengers in each.

The State Rooms and Saloons are situated amidships where least motion and vibration is felt.

She carries a Doctor and a Stewardess, and has a piano.

Fare Rs. 450.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect the ship.

She is expected to make the passage in 25 days.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, November 14, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR LONDON.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on 19th November, calling at Kurrachee, Aden, Suez, Port Said and Algiers.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ELLORA, 2,000 Tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 807 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on 19th November, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. RACHUMBA, 867 tons, on MONDAY, 27th November, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th November, 1882. Agents.

LEVANT AND EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

THE new s. s. ADOWA, 100 A. 1, 1736 tons register, W. F. CABORNE, R. N. R., Commander, will SAIL on Saturday the 18th instant for ADEN, HODEIDAH and JEDDAH, with cargo and passengers.

For particulars apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 9th November, 1882. Agents.

N. V. CURRANEE AND Co.,
INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE AND OVERLAND PARCEL AGENTS.
Elphinstone-circle, (opposite the Custom House.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTIES
In CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

NOVELTIES
In SILVER JEWELLERY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

SWISS MILK WITHOUT SUGAR.

ROMANSHORN MILK.

A PURE ALPINE MILK, condensed and concentrated without the addition of Saccharine or other matter at Romanshorn in Switzerland.

Cash per bottle 7 as.; per dozen Rs. 5.

TREACHER & CO. (Limited),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S FAMOUS BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

HAS been before the public of India for many years and in every quality, for which SCOTCH WHISKY is celebrated, stands without a rival.

Cash per dozen, case Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GUBEK TOBACCO COMPANY'S CIGARETTES OF FINEST TURKISH TOBACCO.

WITH the Patent Saliva-proof Mouthpiece that will not stick to the lips.

	Cash Prices.	
Cambridge, Oxford, Eton, Compressed, and Zetlands......box of 100	Rs. 2	4
Sultan Murad's Favourite ,, ,,	2	12
Sultan Hamid's Favourite ,, ,,	4	0

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

1883, LETTS'S DIARIES, 1883.

CLOTH BOUND DIARIES.
LONG NARROW OCTAVO.

No.		Cash Rs. a.
15	A week in an opening......7¾ by 3 inches	1 8
	SMALL OCTAVO—SMALL NOTE SIZE.	
13	Ditto ditto ditto......6¼ by 3¾ inches	1 8
12	Enld. Two days to a page......6¼ by 3¾ ,,	2 8
	OCTAVO—NOTE PAPER SIZE.	
11	A week in an opening..... 7¾ by 5 ,,	2 8
9	Two days to a page............7¾ by 5 ,,	2 14
11-D	Three days in an opening, left page for memos. or accounts, and right for accounts ....7¾ by 5 ,,	2 14
8	One day to a page ....7¾ by 5 ,,	3 12

CHEAP OFFICE DIARIES.
OCTAVO—NOTE PAPER SIZE.

No.		Cash Rs. a.
35	A week in an opening with space for Sundays...7¾ by 4¾ inches	0 10
	Ditto interleaved with blotting paper.................. ,, ,,	0 14
	QUARTO—LETTER PAPER SIZE.	
34	Six days to a page, Sundays at foot, interleaved with blotting paper.. ...10 by 8 inches	0 10
33	A week in an opening with space for Sundays.10 by 8 ,,	0 14
	Ditto interleaved with blotting paper............... ,, ,,	1 2
	FOLIO—FOOLSCAP SIZE.	
32	A week on a page ....12¾ by 8 inches	0 14
	Ditto interleaved with blotting paper .... ,, ,,	1 2
31	A week in an opening, with space for Sundays.12¾ by 8 ,,	0 14
	Ditto interleaved with blotting paper.............. ,, ,,	1 8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OFFICIAL MAP OF THE DELTA, LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER...HERR BANDMANN.
STAGE MANAGER..........MR. AUGUSTUS GLOVER.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18.
GRAND ATTRACTION.

The most powerful play of the 19th century in Three Acts and Four Tableaux entitled the

CORSICAN BROTHERS or the DUEL IN THE SNOW
CORSICAN BROTHERS HERR DUEL IN THE SNOW
CORSICAN BROTHERS BAND- DUEL IN THE SNOW
CORSICAN BROTHERS MANN in DUEL IN THE SNOW
CORSICAN BROTHERS his great DUEL IN THE SNOW
CORSICAN BROTHERS impersona- DUEL IN THE SNOW
CORSICAN BROTHERS tion of DUEL IN THE SNOW
CORSICAN BROTHERS LOUIS DUEL IN THE SNOW
CORSICAN BROTHERS and DUEL IN THE SNOW
CORSICAN BROTHERS FABIAN DUEL IN THE SNOW
CORSICAN BROTHERS DE DUEL IN THE SNOW
CORSICAN BROTHERS FRANCHI DUEL IN THE SNOW
CORSICAN BROTHERS supported DUEL IN THE SNOW
CORSICAN BROTHERS by the DUEL IN THE SNOW
CORSICAN BROTHERS powerful DUEL IN THE SNOW
CORSICAN BROTHERS Company. DUEL IN THE SNOW

ACT I the Apparition.
ACT II the Challenge.
ACT III the Duel to the bitter end.

Reservation of Seats at SOUNDY & Co.'s.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to all parts of the house excepting back seats which will be annas 12.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS will be received by the Resident Engineer, Port Trust, till MONDAY, 27th instant, at noon, for the SUPPLY of 500 tons Cadzow, Watson's Hartley, Graham's Longrigg, or other approved SCOTCH COAL, and 500 tons Davison's West Hartley to arrive or lately arrived, delivered and stacked at Malet Bunder.

The rate to include all charges. The coal to be subject to the approval of the Resident Engineer, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN McMEEKIN,
Elphinstone Bunder, 15th Nov. 1882. Storekeeper.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

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LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

NOTICES.

HORSES FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, per s. s. Punjab, a fresh batch of Arab HORSES of all descriptions consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies, &c.

An early inspection is requested.

ABDUL RAZAAC DUBACHEL,
142, Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stables.

CLEARANCE SALE.

MESSRS. GLENROY & Co., offer for sale on account of their several constituents a large and varied collection of CHINA and JAPAN CURIOSITIES, the sale to commence from the 16th November up to 4th December 1882. And the REMAINING PORTION will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the premises of Messrs. GLENROY & Co., opposite to Messrs. Thorpe and Co.

TAFFETA AND LACE MITTS.

BLACK SILK LACE MITTS.

9 in., Re. 1-4; 13½ in., Re. 1-12; 10½ in., Rs. 2-0; 10 in., Rs. 2-8; 10½ in., Rs. 3-0; 13 in., Rs. 3-0; 12 in., Rs. 3-8; 13 in., Rs. 3-8, per pair.

BLACK TAFFETA MITTS.

7½ in. and 8½ in., Rs. 2-0 per pair.

COLOURED SILK MITTS.

White, Cream, Gold, Pink, Light, Blue, Ruby, 7½ in., Re. 1-4; 10½ in., Rs. 3-0; 12 in., Rs. 3-0.

WHITE TAFFETA MITTS.

8½ in. long, Rs. 3-0 per pair.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH OR BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

HORSES—ARRIVAL OF FRESH AND SECOND BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB HORSES.

PER S. S. ORIENTAL FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & CO. present their compliments to their constituents and the public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and second batch of superior HIGH-CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c., belonging to the well-known dealer, Shaik Jusum Bin Feed, No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable. Bombay. 30th October, 1882.

Fifteen Rupees.
Twenty Rupees.
Thirty-four Rupees.

THESE are the rates per mensem (approximately) for EXACTLY THE SAME PROVISION—if commenced at the age of twenty, of thirty, or of forty respectively,—namely an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 payable at the age of 55, or at death if previous.

It is an advantage to effect such provisions early in life.—By delay the rate of subscription increases: Death may occur before the provision is effected: or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Forms of proposal on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay

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GLASS AND CROCKERY-WARE.

TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading Manufacturers in England, IN THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply Goods at a much lower rate than those charged by Dealers, who incur heavy Agency charges, eventually levied from the Consumer.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASS-WARE, complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half sets for 6 persons, consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers.

		Full sets for 12. Rs.	Half sets for 6. Cash Prices Rs.
No. 1,	Pattern Plain straw stem ...	115	52
2, ,,	Richly etched circles ...	,, 160	,, 72
3, ,,	Cut and engraved stars ...	,, 158	,, 71
4, ,,	Cut dead single key ...	,, 158	,, 71
6, ,,	Cut and etched loops and balls ...	,, 194	,, 87
7, ,,	Cut dead lines, diamonds and stars ...	,, 240	,, 112

Plain cut facet and many other patterns; and single pieces supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafon, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc., to match the above patterns.

FLOWER TROUGHS, BASKETS, VASES, TUBES, AND STANDS IN VARIETY.

The CHINA and STONE WARES are purchased direct from the leading STAFFORDSHIRE AND FRENCH POTTERIES. The Ware can be supplied in complete sets, or in separate parts, to suit the convenience of the purchaser; so that customers may replace broken pieces, or increase the set at any time, with the same pattern as originally purchased.

STONE-WARE DINNER SERVICES, with Blue, Green, Maroon, and Gilt lines, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 250 per set.

CHINA AND MAJOLICA DESSERT SERVICES in a variety of handsome styles.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES, with Blue, Green, Maroon, and Gilt lines or elegantly painted, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 300 per set.

TOILET AND CHAMBER SERVICES.

Illustrated priced Lists free on application.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

YEATMAN'S YEAST POWDER.
BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER.

35,000 lbs. of Yeast Powder were supplied to the Zulu War, and 40,000 lbs. to the Turco-Russian War.

YEATMAN'S YEAST POWDER has no alkaline taste, gives no discolouration, and articles made with it, need not be baked immediately after they are made.

BORWICK'S GOLD MEDAL BAKING POWDER is a cheap and ready Table Delicacy always at hand.

PUDDINGS WITHOUT EGGS.				PASTRY WITH LESS BUTTER.	
Yeatman's Yeast Powder,	6*d.* tins,	per tin	Rs. 0 4 6	per doz. Rs.	3 0 0
Borwick's Baking Powder,	1*d.* packets,	per packets	,, 0 1 0	,, ,,	0 8 0
Do do	6*d.* tins,	per tin	,, 0 4 6	,, ,,	3 0 0

W. J. ESSAI,
PURVEYING AND PROVISION CASH STORES, FORBES-STREET, FORT, AND ESPLANDE CROSS-ROAD, OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET
BOMBAY.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.
Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.
GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

WE continue to receive regular weekly shipments of our well-known

CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

It is now about 16 years since we introduced these Watches in this country. During this time their quality has been unceasingly improved by our manufactory year for year, so that they are now unquestionably by far superior to Watches generally sold in India at considerably higher rates.

These watches are always in stock :—

In open-faced silver cases ....Rs 25
Do. hunting ,, ... ,, 26*
Do. half-hunting ,, ... ,, 27*

The Watches marked * are also in stock in extra heavy sterling silver cases and of superior finish, at Rs. 35.

GUARANTEE ONE YEAR—POSTAGE FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART,
—BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, NESBIT-ROAD.

WE are AGENTS for the following well-known firms, and have always on hand a stock of their Specialities, which we can offer at exceptional prices.

Articles not in stock imported from England in 6 weeks to 2 months from date of order.

For Prices, &c., see Catalogue and Monthly Price Lists.

AVELING AND PORTER	...Steam Road Rollers.
"BOOMER" PRESSES	...For Cotton, Oil, Hides, etc.
BULL'S	...Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH	...Portable Engines, Agricultural Machinery, etc.
CROWLEY AND CO.	...Patent Sanitary Carts.
DAVIS AND PRIMROSE	...Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, etc.
EDINGTON AND SONS, T.	...Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
ENTWISTLE AND KENYON	...Sudden Grip Vices.
FRENCH ASPHALTE CO., LD.	...Makers of Seyssel's Asphalte.
GWYNNE J. AND H.	..."Invincible" Centrifugal Pumps.
GRESHAM AND CRAVENS	...Gifford's Injectors.
HODGSON AND STEAD, LD.	...Weighing Machines, etc.
HOWARD'S	..Patent Roof Ventilators.
LEE AND SONS'	...Celebrated Portland Cement.
MOIR, CRANE AND CO.	...Patent Lubricating Oils for Cylinders, Valves, Spindles, etc
MORTON & CO. (LD.) FRANCES,	..Wire Fencing Ornamental Gates, etc.
PROCTOR AND WALLIS'	...Patent Wrought Iron Pulleys.
RANSOME AND CO., A.	...Wood Working Machinery.
SILICATE PAINT CO.	...Silicate Charlton Paints, Enamels, etc.
WILSON AND CO. ALEX.	...Launch Engines, etc.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
BOMBAY.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,
[U]NDER GOVERNMENT INSPECTION AND A COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
BRACING HILL CLIMATE.
Separate establishments for Boarding Boys and Girls.
FOR PROSPECTUSES, &C., APPLY TO
HEAD MASTER.

TEMPLE BAR RESTAURANT.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PROFESSOR MORITZ SIEGL.

THE MANAGER of TEMPLE BAR begs to announce to the public that he has secured the services of a company of talented artistes, just arrived from Europe, who will give a series of GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted). The following is the programme for

TO-NIGHT.

1.	MARCH	Review	Faust.
2.	OVERTURE	Die Schone Galathea	Suppé.
3.	WALTZ	Aus dem bohmer Wald	Kopetzky.
4.	POTPOURRI	Anglais	Satta.
5.	GALOP	Narrenabend	Komzak.
6.		Frühlingserwachen Lied Ohne Worte	Em Bach.
7.	WALTZ	Sweethearts	Chas. D'Albert.
8.	POLKA	Mandolinate	Dvorak.
9.	OVERTURE	Martha	Floton.
10.	MAZURKA	Pulcinella Polka	Faust.
11.	MARCH	Der Kreuzfidele Michel	Horny.
12.	GALOP	Von Nah und Fern	Faust.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY—ONE RUPEE.
Commencing at 8-30 p.m.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

		Rs
MASON and HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGAN;	Five Octaves, Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Patent Resonant Case, Panelled Front and Sides, best finish, Walnut Case ...	550
Ditto	in Upright Resonant Case, Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, Twelve Stops—(New Model) ...	600
Ditto	with Ornamental Top and Gold panels, 10 stops and 2 swells (New Model) ...	650
Ditto	in Gothic case, with 12 stops and 2 swells (a very powerful Instrument) New Model ...	750

AMERICAN ORGANS BY BELL & CO.

With Ornamental case with Rack at the back for Music, 2 Stops and Knee Swell ...	350
Ditto. Ditto. With 8 Stops and Knee Swell ...	450

AMERICAN ORGANS BY ESTY.

With Two sets of Reeds. Four Stops, and Knee Swell ...	300

AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.

Very Handsome, 2 Knee Swells and 11 Stops... ...	450

THE DISTRICT ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes ...	120

HARMONIUMS.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves ...	10[illegible]
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and two Blowers...	12
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 2 Blowers ...	16
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 Blowers, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator ...	18
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles. Five rows of Vibrators with eighteen Stops, the whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature ...	80

HARMONIUM EXPRESSIF.

In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom ...	250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom ...	300
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator, Pedal Protector zinc bottom...	350
In Ebony and Gold ditto ditto ditto ...	500

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.
Pianofortes let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

ENTERTAINMENT
TO THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

A LARGE MANDWA will be erected OPPOSITE THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH on the OVAL, where all kinds of REFRESHMENTS of the BEST QUALITY and a COLD COLLATION will be provided for the Public under the management of Messrs. GREEN and READ, of the APOLLO-BUNDER REFRESHMENT-ROOMS.

To save confusion, the Public are requested to pay first at the Side Boxes, where Tickets will be issued for all Refreshments to be had at the Bar.

GREEN AND READ,
APOLLO-BUNDER REFRESHMENT-ROOMS

MACHINERY FOR SALE

THE following MACHINERY are for SALE at the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company's Mills, THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MILL, at Tardeo, and the DINSHAW PETIT MILL, at Parel. They can be seen at work up to 15th November next.

AT THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MILLS, TARDEO.

TWO PAIRS of SELF-ACTING MULES on Smith's Patent principles made by P. and J. Macgregor of Manchester, each of 600 spindles and 1½ in. in gauge, one end to a boss, self weighted back and middle rollers, complete, and now at work.

FOUR SLUBBING FRAMES of 48 spindles each, 10" by 6½" bobbin, loose boss, top rollers to front line, single centrifugal pressers, complete, and now at work.

FOUR INTERMEDIATE FRAMES of 80 spindles, each 10" by 5" bobbin, loose boss, top rollers to front line, single centrifugal pressers, complete, and now at work.

TREE SINGLE BEATER LAP MACHINES, 48 cards, made by John Tatham on Lord's patterns, Patent feeders, complete, and now at work.

THREE DOUBLE BEATER SCUTCHERS for 48 cards, one Machine with Lord's Patent piano feeders and two Machines with Lord's feeder, complete, and now a work.

AT THE DINSHAW PETIT MILLS, PAREL.

SIXTY-SIX POWER LOOMS, under pick, 32 reed space, by Smith Brothers, with chains complete, and now at work.

For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th October, 1882.

XMAS. AND NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS.

WE have received a most extensive assortment of entirely NEW CARDS over 500 kinds to select from; folding florals, single cards, fringed folding; subjects taking in figures, butterflies, mechanical, leather worked, Ivorites, Velvet, Plus, &c., all of an attractive kind and ever offered before. Prices, each from annas 4 to Rs. 3. Early inspection kindly invited.

BOLTON & COMPANY.

1883.
LETTS'S DIARIES
of
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES
at our
USUAL LOW PRICES,
also
A LARGE AND VARIED SELECTION OF OFFICE REQUISITES, &c.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

COLABA SIDINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after FRIDAY, the first of December next, until further notice, Cotton brought by this Railway into Bombay, can, if desired by the senders, be conveyed direct to this Company's Sidings at Colaba; and that Cotton, and other Goods, can also be booked to, or from the Sidings of the Sassoon Dock at Colaba, and to or from the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba.

2. On account of the longer distance over which such Cotton, and other Goods will be conveyed by Railway, an extra charge of one pie per maund will be made, in addition to the usual charges now made for Cotton, and other Goods, conveyed by this Railway to, or from Bombay.

3. The Railway Company do not undertake the delivery of Cotton, or of any other Goods, conveyed by this Railway, and consignees must make their own arrangements for taking delivery at the several Sidings.

4. A wharfage charge of one anna per maund for each day, or part of a day, will be made upon all Cotton which is not removed from the Railway Company's Sidings at Colaba, within twenty-four hours after midnight of the day on which it is available for delivery.

5. Senders should state, on the consignment note, that Cotton intended for the Railway Company's Sidings at Colaba is to be sent to those Sidings, and also that Cotton or other Goods intended for the Sassoon Dock Sidings at Colaba, and for the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba, are to be sent to those Sidings respectively. Cotton, or other Goods, not so definitely ordered to either of the respective Sidings at Colaba will, as heretofore, be brought to Waree-bunder.

6. Cotton, and other Goods, sent to, or from the Sassoon Dock Sidings at Colaba, and to, or from the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba, will be subject to all the Rules and Regulations, and will be liable to the payment of all the rates and charges which may from time to time be made by the Port Trust for the Sassoon Dock Sidings, and by the New Colaba Company, respectively.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the fifteenth of November 1882.

NOTICES.

ENTERTAINMENT
TO THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON.

MESSRS. MORENAS & Co. beg to inform the VISITORS to the OVAL that the Secretaries to the Committee of the Entertainment have given them PERMISSION to sell in the Mandwa erected there, when the following can be had at the prices marked against them.

Every precaution will be taken to avoid disappointment.

In order to avoid confusion tickets will be issued at three PAY OFFICES in the MANDWA for refreshments.

ICES ....Ans. 4 per plate.
TEA or COFFEE .... ,, 2 per cup.
PASTRY .... ,, 2 each.
ÆRATED WATERS .... ,, 2 per bottle.

SALVATION ARMY.

HINDEE THEATRE, corner of Grant and Falkland Roads.—Meetings EVERY EVENING at 5 p.m.
SALVATION TENT, Crawford Market.—Meetings daily at 7-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

MAJOR TUCKER.
Head-quarters, Salvation Army, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited by the MAULMAIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE for the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY within the limits of the Town.

Tenders will be received up to the 1st January, 1883.
For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Secretary and Engineer, Maulmain Municipality.
Maulmain, the 23rd June, 1882.

NIOTCE.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, Limited.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, in Bruce-lane, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 18th November, 1882, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of passing the Final Accounts of the Liquidation, and receiving the statement of the Liquidators.

NOTE.—Owing to an informality in the proceedings of the Meeting held on the 4th instant, it has become necessary to hold a fresh meeting.

K. R. CAMA,
J. GUSTADJEE,
Liquidators.
No. 1, Bruce-Lane, Bombay, 10th October, 1882.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, Limited,
(In Liquidation.)

THE LIQUIDATORS of the above Company hereby give notice, that there are eleven shares of the said Company representing shares of the former Companies, "The Frere Land and Reclamation Company," and "The Frere Land Company, Limited," which have not been taken up in exchange for the shares of the old companies. The holders of such shares are now called on to come forward and take up the same on or before the 15th December next, as the affairs of the Company will be thereafter wound up and final distribution made.—Dated this 13th day of October, 1882.

By order,
E.C. GABRAL,
Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES, KEROSINE-OIL, &c.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS PETTY STORES, ARTICLES of COUNTRY PRODUCE, KEROSINE-OIL &c., required by the Company for 12 months from 1st January, 1883.

Forms of Tender may be obtained, samples seen, and further particulars learned upon application at the [illegible] keepers Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders if accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in Cash or Government Promissory Notes will be received by the Agent at the Company's office, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest nor to assign a reason for the rejection of any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 9th November, 1882.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per dozbl.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

NOTICE.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

THE undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always in Stock a large number of New and Second-hand TENTS as under for sale or hire at moderate rates. The second-hand tents are new lined and complete with all conveniences. An inspection is early solicited.

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent with 2 or 3 rooms...	32 by 22
Do. ... do...	3 by 21
Field Officers ...	29 by 17
Captains...	24 by 14
Rowtee...	24 by 14
Stable for 4 Horses...	

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subalterns	18 by 14
Do.	14 by 14
Hill Tent	12 by 12
Do.	10 by 10
Staff Officers	12 by 12
Bechoba Tent..	12 by 12
Do.	10 by 10
Stable for 2 Horses	
Rowtee in Circular form..	
Necessary	5 by 5
Do.	4 by 4

FIELD SERVICE TENTS.

For General Officers Weighing	200 lbs.
Do. Commanding Officers	150 lbs.
Do. Officers	80 lbs.
Sepoys of 2 Pals	
Lascar Pal	

All applications addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor & General Merchant.
ADDRESS:—To Parell-road, Old Imambara, near Babu Tank, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISS LOUISE POMEROY, with her GREAT DRAMATIC AND COMEDY COMBINATION, will appear at the GAIETY THEATRE during the Season. DAVE CARSON, LESSEE AND MANAGER.

Miss POMEROY has enjoyed a most prosperous season at Brisbane, from whence she was to take her Company on to Sydney to play eleven nights, after which she embarks for India, and should reach Calcutta by the next mail, due on the 22nd instant.

AUSTRALIAN NOTES "INDIAN DAILY NEWS," THURSDAY, Nov. 9th, 1882.

To the Public of Bombay.—India's own Entreprenuer for the past 21 years. A subscription never asked for and now none required.—I remain, The Public Obdt. Servant, DAVE CARSON.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

IN consequence of the NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS we are receiving for PRIVATE LIGHTING for NATIVE FESTIVALS, &c., and to prevent disappointment to future applicants, all ORDERS for the Electric Light should be given at least ONE WEEK BEFORE the light is actually required.
C. E. ASHBURNER, Manager, Eastern Electric Light & Power Co., Ld.

JUST PUBLISHED an ENGLISH and PERSIAN DICTIONARY containing about 22,000 English and 80,000 Persian words, modern and classical, as also idioms, for Civil and Military Officers and Schools. By MAULAWI FAZL-I-ALI, camp Poona. Also to be had from MUNSHI MAHOMED BAKIR, Secretary, Turkish Consul General, Fort, Bombay; also at Atmaram Sagoon and Co., Kalbadevie-road. Price per copy, Rs. 20.

FOR SALE.
(The property of Mr. W. WISEMAN, Exec.-Engineer, D. P. W., Poona.)

A 450 D. B. EXPRESS RIFLE by Rigby with pair of 16 bore shot barrels fittings same stock, both in oak case, and complete with all the usual fittings, &c. Cost 100 guineas when new, and has scarcely been used. Price, Rs. 650. Apply to Messrs. Ludha Ebraim & Co., Poona.

BERENAG TEA COMPANY, ALMORAH.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. J. H. De LORD formerly an assistant to the above Company, was DISMISSED from the Company's employment in August last. Neither Mr. de LORD nor the Calcutta Tea Agency has any CONNECTION with the above Company. All orders for this Company should be addressed to "the Manager, Berenag Estates, Almorah Kumaon, N. W. P."
DIGNAM & ROBINSON, Attorneys for the Company, 4, Strand, Calcutta.
Calcutta, 14th Nov. 1882.

NOTICE.

IT is particularly requested that LADIES and GENTLEMEN driving to witness the sports and entertainment to be given on, and near, the OVAL in honor of the Indian Contingent PASS up the MAYO and QUEEN'S-ROAD from the corner of the Post Office and Church-gate-street Station, but that they DO NOT TURN their CARRIAGES to return by the same road. All carriages when leaving will be required to pass on towards the Band-stand and return by rounding the Secretariat and down Rampart-row.
F. H. SOUTER, Commissioner of Police.
Byculla Police Office, 17th November, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for RENEWING the ROOF of the European General Hospital, Bombay.
Plans and Specification can be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained, on application at the office of the undersigned.
Tenders duly signed, sealed, and endorsed, to be delivered at the office of the undersigned on FRIDAY, the 24th November, 1882.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Lt.-Col., R.E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences
Bombay Defences Office, Mazagon, 17th November 1882.

ENGLISH AMMUNITION BOOTS (manufactured especially for the undersigned) for British and Native TROOPS, POLICE, SHOOTING, &c., of the very best quality, at moderate prices. Commanding Officers, Superintendents of Police, and others are requested to send for samples. These boots are far cheaper in the long run to Soldiers and Sepoys than local makes. [illegible]

[illegible] with French heels ... 7s. 0d
[illegible]en Slippers ... 3s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
[illegible]H SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM,
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. [illegible] are making Children's Boots on the same principle. [illegible] Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a [illegible] that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & [illegible], 444, Oxford-street, London [illegible]COURT,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL THEATRE, COLABA.
TO-NIGHT at 9.30 p.m. (Madras time) precisely.
GRAND AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE.
Under the Patronage of General Carnegy and the Officers of the Garrison.
The amusing Musical Triumvirетta, entitled
COX AND BOX.
by Messrs. F. C. BURNAND and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, after which the Melodramatic Absurdity by H. J. BYRON, entitled
THE ROSEBUD OF STINGING NETTLE FARM.
STAFF NIGHT, MONDAY, 20th NOV.
Doors open at 9 p.m. (Madras time.) Prices of Admission as follows:—Reserved seats Rs. 2 each; First seats, Re. 1 each; Second seats, 8 annas each; Back seats, 4 annas each. Tickets for reserved seats, may be obtained from Lieut. H. PERRY, R. A., Colaba.

NOTICE.
LIVERPOOL IN 25 DAYS.
TO SAIL, NOVEMBER 26th
"BRITISH KING"

THIS magnificent steel built steamer, 3,700 tons Register, is now lying at the M. Quay Berth in the Prince's Dock.
An inspection of her superior passenger accommodation is solicited.
Her state rooms are large, airy, and situated amidships, where least motion and vibration is felt.
She carries a Doctor and a Stewardess, and has a good piano.
Fare, Rs. 450.
Special terms for Families may be arranged on application to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents, 31, Elphinstone-circle.

NEXT-OF-KIN.—£77,000,000 UNCLAIMED. A REGISTER (1882 Edition), containing the names of 50,000 persons who have been advertised for to claim property and moneys since 1700, post free 5s.—Dougal and Co., 67, Strand, London, England.—N. B.—Wills searched for and copies forwarded.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES.
NOTICE.
THE POWER of SIGNING per procuration GRANTED by me to Mr. GUSTAV OLCESE has THIS DAY been REVOKED.—Bombay, 18th November, 1882.
F. BOZZONI, Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

EVERY ONE who has seen the Sewing Machine you sent me says it is really a BEAUTY, and I must add that it has given me every satisfaction.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

JUST received, a few travelling Bath-Tubs, with padlock and key, leather strap and inner wicker basket, Rs. 25 each. J. NEUBERG.

HAMILTON'S.—The nearest Hotel to the Prince's Dock. I have been here with my wife for six days. We have found everything exceedingly comfortable. The table is excellent and the attention and civility of the manager and those under him leaves nothing to be desired." H. R. MIDWINTER, Chaplain. November 8, 1882.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS.—B. PHILLIPS & Co., 17, Church-gate-st., have a choice collection.

5, BELL LANE, Fort, Bombay, comfortable BOARD and LODGINGS. Recommendations from Military Officers and others.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION, TO-DAY, a handsome and strong built DOG-CART, English pattern, complete, and nearly new.

NOBODY should be within a mile of the CRITERION without paying it a VISIT THIS DAY. Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, Wine, Spirits, &c., until 11 o'clock.

VISITORS to the SQUADRON ENTERTAINMENT are respectfully informed that "The Criterion" Restaurant is prepared to supply Dinners and Suppers.

TO LET, one of the best Bungalows at Matheran; also several Bungalows on Malabar and Cumballa Hills, Byculla, Grant-road, and Chinchpoogly. Rents moderate. Early applications solicited. James May and Co., House Agents, 38, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE.—Owner going home. (1) a LANDAU with patent secret springs from Morgan and Co., Long Acre. (2) A set of English double harness. (3) A lady's saddle and bridle from WHIPPEY and Co., almost new. Apply to A. B. MEIN, Marine Lines.

PIANO LESSONS.—A MEHNERT, Music-master, Scottish High Schools, Byculla. Address Girgaum Back-road No. 165.

THEATRICAL WARDROBE of a well-known actor, to be SOLD on MONDAY next, at the Small Causes Court, at 2 o'clock.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

IN answer to numerous inquires Mr. DAVIS, SURGEON DENTIST, is now in Bombay.—TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT. Hours 10 to 6.

TO LET, APARTMENTS suitable for a chummery, top floor. 34, Elphinstone Circle. For terms apply to JOHN FLEMING.

BEST TURKISH CIGARETTES, just received, a fresh consignment in boxes of 500 each, at Rs. 12-8. By M. MONDOLFO & Co.

TO LET, the ground floor of the BUNGALOW, No. 21, Mazagon-road, next to Mazagon Castle. Apply to Mr. P. GRENAN in the Bungalow.

WANTED, a SURGEON for a steamer sailing shortly for England. Free passage will be given for his services. Apply to KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

THE largest assortment of HELMETS and SOLA-TOPEES in Bombay is to be seen at WATSON & CO.'S, Esplanade Hotel.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR CHAMBER HELMETS, finest quality. Felt Rs. 16-4. Best FELT HELMETS, well ventilated and light, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 14. Extra strong Rs. 11-4 and Rs. 14.—WATSON & CO. Esplanade Hotel.

LADIES' HELMETS.—Thick Pith Topees, Shooting Hats, Dress Hats, Fancy Pugrees, etc., etc WATSON & COMPANY, Esplanade Hotel.

MILITARY HELMETS, Spikes, Chains, Forage Caps, Badges, Service Caps, etc., ect. WATSON & COMPANY, Esplanade Hotel.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, engines, workshop tools, and miscellaneous machinery with the latest improvement in stock. Machine Depot, 43. Baboola Tank-road, by P. D. FRAMJEE.

NEW ARRIVAL OF FANCY GOODS for presentation, COMPARE OUR PRICES and FIND THE DIFFERENCE.—BARTON & Co., General Merchants, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, an ENGINEER, having first-class certificate. None need apply, unless thoroughly competent in the business. Apply personally to THACKERSEY MOOLJI SONS & Co., No. 12, Hummum-street, Fort.

MAHABLESHWAR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

INDIAN JEWELERY AND SHAWLS. Silver and gold work of all kinds, Rampore and Cashmere Shawls, Indian and Persian curiosities. Hurjeemul & Co., next to Soundy and Co., Bombay.

REQUIRED, a BAND MASTER, for the 2nd Belooch Regiment, must have good testimonials, liberal terms offered. For further particulars apply to CAPTAIN BROOME, Band President, 2nd Belooch Regiment, Karachi, Sind.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT was established for the convenience of the public and the *benefit* of the Proprietor. Note the Address, *Apollo-street.*

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and other piece-goods, &c.
A semi-grand second-hand piano.
AT 1 P. M.
1 handsome Victoria, nearly new, of the latest fashion, with moveable coachbox.
4 handsome polo ponies, just arrived from Kattiawar.
1 second-hand English-built landau with handsome grey Arab horse and harness.
1 handsome C. B. hunter "Schaute Ali," a splendid pig-sticker, has been through almost every run with the Bombay hounds for the last two seasons without ever having an accident, perfectly quiet in harness, and a most enjoyable lady's hack.
1 handsome flea-bitten grey Arab horse, goes in gally.
1 handsome strong open carriage nearly new.
1 handsome chesnut Arab charged 7 years, height 14-2, has been regularly ridden on parade, is perfectly quiet.
1 chesnut Australian mare goes well in single harness.
AT 2-30 P.M.
On the Apollo-bunder behind the New Coffee-room, Esplanade.
1 second-hand Hill tent.
1 Do. sleeping paul and rowtee.
1 necessary tent and 2 old rowtees.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at 28, lower Colaba, the valuable and hand[illegible]some frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, ta[illegible] furniture, [illegible]ble ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs &c., &c., &c., the property of Patrick Brown, Esq.
Full particulars will be gi[illegible]ven hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of [illegible] sweepings, old papers, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goo[illegible]s Depot, Wari-bunder.
On MONDAY, the [illegible] 20th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will s[illegible] by public auction at the abovementioned place— quantity o[illegible] grain sweepings, old papers, &c., &c.

On [illegible] JA[illegible]AN WARE ON COMMISSION SALE. [illegible] to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will se[illegible] on commission at their rooms, an invoice of 25 cases [illegible] Japan ware, consisting of handsome awata shippo va[illegible]es, awata shippo pots and covers, awata shippo jars and covers, awata tea sets, &c., &c.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the old *Bombay Gazette*, Meadow-street, a large quantity of hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich tea and dessert sets, plated ware, writing desks, date boxes, and tea caddies, and sundry samples of glassware, &c., &c. The full particulars will be given hereafter.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 18th November, 1882.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
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UNION BANK OF LONDON,
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LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.
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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

SPARKLING WINE.
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldlack, extra dry	,, 42 0	,, 44 0
From the CHAMPAGNER FABRIK SCHLOSS RHEINBERG.		
Sparkling Hock	Rs. 30 0	...
,, Moselle	,, 30 0	...
Rheinberg Carte Blanche	,, 30 0	...
Johannisberg Cabinet	,, 34 0	..
CHAMPAGNE.		
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	,, 35 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	..
MOSELLE.		
Brauneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	..
Josephshoefer (do.)	,, 24 0	...
Sparkling Moselle	,, 32 0	...
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Deidesheimer	Rs. 17 0	...
Geisenheimer	,, 18 0	..
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 0	Rs. 25 0
Hochheimer	,, ..	,, 29 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	—
FROM OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. ...	Rs. 17 0
Moselblümchen	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, ...	,, 19 0
Brauneberger	,, 20 0	,, 23 0
Hochheimer	,, 20 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Josephshöfer	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Rüdesheimer	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Steinberger	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 41 0	,, 44 0
Johanisberger	,, 42 0	,, 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Latour Blanche	Rs. 30 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Chateau Yquem	,, 47 0	,, ...
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	..
From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	..
Cru de Barreyre	,, 18 0	..
Chateau La Begorce	,, 24 0	..
Leoville St. Julien	,, 28 0	..
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPUNN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	,, 15 0
Haut Canon	,, 14 0	,, 17 0
Margaux	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 26 0	,, 28 0
,, Mouton Rothschild	,, 36 0	,, ...
BRANDY.		
G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 22 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * star	,, 22 0	..
Do. do. ** stars	,, 30 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars } M. & Spun	,, 25 0	...
,, Gold	,, 30 0	..
Fromy & Rogee's Cognac	,, 24 0	..
Do. do. *** stars	,, 30 0	..
Do. do. *** ,, (very old)	,, 34 0	..
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** Cognac	,, 26 0	..
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac *** stars (very old)	,, 34 0	..
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 4 0
Munich Export Beer	,, 6 8	,, ..
St. Pauli	,, 6 8	,, 4 0
Pilsner	,, 6 0	,, 4 4
SUNDRIES.		Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth	Rs. 17 8	
Swiss Bitters from Alpine Plants	,, 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	,, 39 0	
Kummel (a delicious liqueur)	,, 25 0	..
Do. do. (finest)	,, 30 0	..
Real Italian Olive Oil, very large bottles	,, 14 0	—
Holyrood Whisky	,, 19 0	..
Deviled Lobsters at 6 annas a tin.		

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row.
Bombay, 5th September, 1882.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

LITTLE'S
SOLUBLE PHENYLE,
THE SAFEST, CHEAPEST, CLEANEST, AND MOST EFFICACIOUS
SANITARY AGENT
YET DISCOVERED.
RECOMMENDED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
DESTROYS DISEASE, OVERPOWERS SMELL, WORKS WONDERS AS A CURATIVE AGENT, DEODORISER, AND DISINFECTANT.
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GEO. BAIRD & CO.,
NO. 63, MODY-BAY, FACING TRAMWAY LINE.
To be had—BOMBAY: TREACHER & CO.; KEMP & CO.; B. PHILLIPS & CO.; THOMSON & TAYLOR; BOLTON & CO.; M. RENNARD; JAMES PEARSE; BARTON & CO.; W. J. ESSAI; D. FERD. FERNADES & CO.; B. S. MADON & CO.; B. K. NANDODKAR; H. F. OOTTUNWALLA & CO. and LAWSON & CO.
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Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
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Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
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ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
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BEG to draw attention to their new and splendid consignment of

PRESENTATION WATCHES IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES,

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GENTLEMEN'S HUNTING OR CRYSTAL-FACED KEY-LESS LEVER WATCHES IN HEAVY 18 CARAT GOLD CASES WITH COMPENSATION BALANCE WHEEL ...Rs. 250, 275, 300.

The same of the FINEST and STRONGEST make ... ... ,, 350, 380, 400, 425

FULL CHRONOMETER AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES... ,, 390, 450, 500, 550

These watches have been tested in a lighted stove and also under freezing point, and their maximum variation is LESS than thirty seconds PER MONTH IN ANY TEMPERATURE.

LADIES GOLD WATCHES in the PRETTIEST and NEWEST designs at from ...Rs. 50 to 600.

THE HIGHER PRICED WATCHES ARE TASTEFULLY MOUNTED WITH DIAMONDS.

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JUST OPENED,

NEW FRENCH FLOWERS,
NEW FRENCH FEATHERS,
NEW LYONS SILKS,
NEW BLACK AND WHITE DAMASSE,
NEW MERINOS, ALL SHADES.

THE QUALITY AND PRICE CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

SAMPLES UPON APPLICATION.

PRICES THE SAME AT BOTH ESTABLISHMENTS.

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ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!
A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
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"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."
ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881:—
"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."
ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P. writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—
"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Twenty Years' Public Test, and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, establish

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the only Safe, Reliable, and never-failing Phosphoric Remedy for Over-worked Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Epileptic Fits, Wasting Diseases, Nervous Prostration, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood, Clears the Skin, thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the PHOSPHORIC element which has been wasted, and thus imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, and rapidly cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Kidney, Nervous Mind, and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

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being a Natural Vitalising Restorative, its Energising effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent. The Highest Medical Authority pronounce PHOSPHODYNE to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the system to the highest degree, thereby checking all Wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Over-taxed Energies of Body and Mind, surpassing all the known THERAPEUTIC agents of the present age, for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down Constitutions; and Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Manhood.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Debility, Brain, and Nerve diseases Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which poison the blood and sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, causing unmistakably distressing and painful symptoms, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers amongst all ranks of society perfectly cured during the past twenty years establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Debility nervous and mind diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body the man is reduced almost to a mental and physical wreck, this mighty vitalising Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

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179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
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PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
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KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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THE PEEBLES HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.
This Splendid MANSION is highly recommeded as a WINTER RESIDENCE, being well sheltered, while the climate is dry and bracing. The House heated throughout, presents by its spacious Conservatories and Corridors the finest Covered Promenade in Scotland.
The BATHS (especially the Russian) and water supply are unequalled. Recreation of all kinds, including BILLIARDS, CHESS, SKATING, and CURLING. WINTER TERMS, October 15th to April 15th. Address, the MANAGER.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.
ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS WOOD VIOLET. GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE, LAVENDER WATER.
Sold everywhere
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

WATCHES DIRECT FROM ENGLAND.
THE SPARKBROOK is a Nikel Silver Keyless, very superior extra jewelled movement, with action for setting hands, manufactured in very best style for the Indian market. Time-keeping unexceptionable.
Price 20 Rupees.
Lever keyless movements in best finished silver cases. Open face or Hunter, Rs. 28, 31, and 45 (the last two being extra jewelled). Quarter Repeater, and Chronograph Watch, very best movement, keyless.
Silver Rs. 150, 18-carat Gold Rs. 250.
The Climax is a very superior three-quarter plate keyless lever movement, jewelled in 12 holes (Rubies) with *adjusted* chronometer balance. (Time-keeping to a minute in two months.)
Silver Open face Rs. 130, Hunter or Half Hunter Rs. 140
Gold do do Rs. 240, do do Rs. 270
Any of the above parcel post free on receipt of Draft or P. O. O. order (crossed Union Bank of Birmingham) payable to WALLER CARTER, merchant, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, England.
N. B.—Commissions faithfully executed for all kinds of English goods.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.
Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use.

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YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1881.
ANNUAL INCOME £1,138,014
FIRE RESERVE £1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE ...£3,302,782
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS £6,679,175
FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.
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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.
Fire Premiums for 1862..................£300,690
,, 1881..................£883,324
LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 1¾ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907
GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1866	£1,254,277 3 1	1876	£3,492,950 1 4
1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents. Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
996 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 34,86,275.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived withou Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

'THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY, Or any of the Agents in India.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 5-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

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CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 1882.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4 Per Cent. Prommissory Notes .. Rs. 100 4 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) .. " 100 8 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) .. " 106 12 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) New Loan) " 106 12 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon) .. Nominal.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS

5 Per Cent. Eastern Bengal Railway per £20 Rs. 300 a
East Indian Railway .. .. ..
Annuity Class A. .. .. per £1 Nominal.
Annuity Class B. .. .. per £1 ....
Deferred Annuity .. .. per £100 ....
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilcund Railway.. ..per £10 Rs. 148 a 150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway .. ..per £20 ,, 280 a

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5 Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) .. Rs. 100 12 a 101 0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 Per Cent. of 1864 [1884].. .. Rs. 103 0 a
6 Per Cent. of 1865 [1885].. .. " 104 12 a
6 Per Cent. of 1866 [1888].. .. " 106 0 a
6 Per Cent. of 1867 [1887].. .. " 107 14 a
6 Per Cent. of 1870 [1890].. .. " 110 0 a
6 Per Cent. of 1872 [1892].. .. " 111 0 a
5 Per Cent. of 1878 [1908].. .. " 110 0 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1882 [1902].. .. " 103 0 a

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½ Per Cent. of 1881.. .. Rs. 107 0 a 107 8

DEBENTURES OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

7 Per Cent. 1878 [1882] Bengal Mills .. 99 a 100
8 Per Cent. 1876 [1882] Bowreah Cotton .. 103 a 104
8 Per Cent. 1882 [1892] Canal Press .. 105 a
7 Per Cent. 1880 [1885] Carew & Co. .. 102 a 103
5 Per Cent. 1881 [1891] Darj. H. Ry. A. .. 102 a
5 Per Cent. 1881 [1896] do. do. B. .. 103 a
8 Per Cent. 1878 [1885] Dunbar Cotton .. 105 a
8 Per Cent. 1878 [1883] Eastern Cachar Tea 104 a 105
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Fort Gloster Jute.. 104 a
7 Per Cent. 1882 [1887] Hoogly Mills. .. 105 a 106
8 Per Cent. 1876 [1883] Howrah Jute .. 103 a
6 Per Cent. 1881 [1886] do. do. .. 103 a
7 Per Cent. 1881 [1884] India General .. 107 a
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1889] KurseongDarj. Tea. 100 a
8 Per Cent. 1881 —— Kornafuli Assn. .. 103 a
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Oriental Jute (increased to 9 per cent.) .. 106 a
9 Per Cent. 1881 [1884] Panbaree and Koorkoorea .. .. 101 a 102
10 Per Cent. 1880 [1885] Runglee Rungliot Tea .. .. .. 103 a 104
9 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Raneegunge Coal .. 105 a 106
10 Per Cent. 1881 [1888] Sapakati Tea .. 103 a
8 Per Cent. 1880 [1885] Sing. & Murmah .. 103 a 104
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1889] Teesta Valley Tea.. 107 a

EXCHANGE ON LONDON. s. d.

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight ..1 8¼ a
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..1 8 a
Do. at 3 months' sight ..1 7 15-16 a
Do. on *demand*.. ..1 7 25 32 a
Credit Bills [1st class] at 6 months' sight.1 8¼
Document Bills [1st class] for acceptance, 6 months' sight 1 8¼
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight.1 8 5-16
Secretary of State's drafts, last drawings 8th Nov. 1882—Average rate .. ..1 7¾ a

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

28th September, 1882.

Rate of Interest for on demand loans .... 4 per cent

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Stocks.	Paid	½ year's Divnd.	Quotations. Rs.	Rs.	
	Rs.				
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	3 p.ct.	125 a		
Agra Savings' Bank	100	6 do.	125 a		
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ do.	172 a		
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	4 do.	138 a	140	
Bank of Bengal	500	5 do.	887½ a		
Bank of Upper India, Ld.	100	5 do.	128 a		
Delhi and London Bank	£25	2½ do.	230 a		X
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 do.	120 a	125	
Mussoorie Bank, Ld.	100	4 do.	104 a		
National Bank of India	£12½	2½ do.	98 a		
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4 do.	110 a	112	X
Simla Bank Corporation	500	4 do.	515 a		
Uncov. S. Bank [Agra]	100	4 do.	92 a		

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

Yearly.

Stocks.	Paid	Divnd.	Quotations.		
Adulpore Terai [Darjg].	100	nil ‡	80 a		
Amicable [Assam]	100	nil ‡	80 a		
Amluckie	100	10 p. ct. ‡	100 a		
Arcuttipore [Cachar]	100	4 p. ct. ‡	104 a		
Assam Company	£20	25 p. ct. ‡	621 a	660	N
Balasun [Darjeeling]	100	10 p. ct. ‡	80 a	85	
Baree [Kangra]	100	nil	90 a		
Bengal [Cachar]	100	4 ct. ‡	60 a		
Do. contributory	80	4 ct. ‡	50 a		
Bishnauth [Assam]	200	nil ‡	240 a		
Do. contributory	100	nil	125 a	126	
Borelli [Assam]	£10	10 p. ct.	160 a	165	
Burkholah [Cachar]	100	4½ p. ct.	66 a	67	
Central Cachar	200	6 p. ct.	116 a		
Central Terai [Darjg]	100	5 p. ct.	60 a		
Chandypore [Cachar]	500	5 p. ct.	500 a		
Chenga [Darjeeling]	100	nil	par.		
Cherra [Cachar]	£10	2 p. ct.	par.		
Chota Nagpore	100	3½ p.ct.	80 a		
Cinnatollah	100	nil	....		
Colonial [Assam]	100	nil	65 a		
Coocheela [Cachar]	100	nil	70 a		
Cutlecherra [Cachar]	100	nil	110 a	112	N
Darjeeling Tea & Cinchona	100	10 p ct.	240 a		X
Dedur Kosh [Cachar]	100	nil	30 a		
Dehing [Assam]	90	5 p.ct.	55 a		
Dehra Doon	100	5 p.ct.	80 a		
Dejoo [Assam]	£10	7 p.ct.	110 a		N
Dessai & Parbut. [Assam]	100	5 p.ct.	104 a		
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	10½ p.ct.	136 a		
Do. do. A	£10	8 p.ct.	156 a		
Do. do. B	£10	11 p.ct.	[illegible]		
Durrung [Assam]	100	8 p.ct.	61 a	62	
Eastern Cachar	100	5½ p. ct.	78 a		
East India Assam & Cachar	100	nil	45 a		
Endogram [Cachar]	£10	nil	130 a		
Gielle [Darjeeling]	100	5 p. ct.	70 a	71	
Goomtee Tea	100	13 p. ct.	130 a		
Gowhatty [Assam]	100	nil	55 a		
Grob [Assam]	500	nil	250 a		
Hoita [Kangra]	100	5 ad. int.	87 a	88	X
Hoolmaree [Assam]	100	7 p.ct.	110 a	112	
Hoolungorie [Assam]	100	9½ p. ct.	71 a	72	
Hotewar [Chota Nagpore]	100	12½ p.ct.	par.		
Hunwal [Assam]	£10	10 p. ct.	120 a		
Indian Terai	500	5 ad. int.	590 a	600	
Jellalpore [Cachar]	250	6 p.ct.	235 a		
JetingaVai [Cahar] A.	100	....	.....		
Do. Do. Do. B.	100	....	......		
Jheeri Ghat [Cachar]	100	nil	45 a		
Jokai [Assam]	100	10 p.ct.	111 a	112	
[illegible] [Cachar]	100	nil	70 a		
Kangra Valley	100	4½ p. ct	par.		
Khobong [Assam] A	100	....	1 prem.		
Do. do. B	100	....	par.		
Kornafuli [Chittg]	100	nil	60 a		
Kunchanpore [Cachar]	100	nil	35 a		
Kurseong and Darjeeling	250	5 p. ct.	130 a	135	
Do. contributory	200	5 p.ct.	115 a		
Kuttal [Cachar]	200	16 p. ct.	230 a		
Lakatoora [Sylhet]	100	4 p. ct.	70 a		
Lanod & Sunsal(K Valley)	£10		par.		
Leetah River (W. Dooars)	£10	nil	£1 prem.		
Longview [Darjg.]	100	10 p. ct.	95 a		
Loobah	100	17½ p.ct.	150 a		
Lower Assam	£7½	nil	40 a	41	
Luckimpore [Assam]	£10	nil	105 a	110	
Majagram [Cachar]	100	nil	65 a		
Mim. [Darjeeling]	100	nil	85 a	86	
Monacherra [Cachar]	100	3 p.ct.	50 a		
Do. contributory	90	3 p.ct.	40 a		
Moran (Assam)	80	nil	30 disct.		
Mothola [Assam]	100	nil	80 a		
Do. contributory	90	nil	70 a		
Munjha [Darj.]	100	5 p.ct.	100 a		
Mungledye Assam Tea	£10	..	....		
Muttuck (Assam)	200	nil	100 a		
Do. contributory	125	nil	50 a		
New Fallodhi [Darjg]	100	5 p. ct.	90 a		
New Gola Ghat [Assam]	£10	....	100 a		
New Mutual [Cachar]	30	37 p.ct.	130 a		
North Western Cachar	100	9 p.ct	98 a		
Nutwanpore [Cachar]	200	nil	120 a		
Panbaree [Assam]	100	nil	37 a	38	
Phœnix [of Cachar]	85	9 p.ct.	74 a	75	
Punkabaree [Darjg]	100	10p. ct.	95 a	96	
Puttarea [Sylhet]	100	nil	70 a		
Rajabaree [Assam]	100	nil	55 a	60	
Ring Tong [Darjg.]	100		100 a	103	
Do. [2nd Issue]	100		par.		
Rungamattee [Cachar.]	100		62 a	63	
Runglee Rungliot	100	8 p. ct.	100 a	101	
Sagmootia [Assam.]	100	nil	nominal.		
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	9 p.ct.	145 a	150	
Second Mutual Cachar	56	5 p ct	10 prem.		N
Singbulli & Murmah	100	10 p.ct.	83 a	85	
Singell [Darjeeling]	100	11 p.ct.	98 a		
Soom [Darjeeling]	100	9 p.ct.	100 a		
Springside [Darjg]	100	10 p.ct.	105 a	107	
Sungoo River [Chittg]	100	nil	75 a		
Teendarrea [Darjg]	100	7 p.ct.	95 a		
Teesta Valley [Darjg]	100	7½adi.nt.	111 a	115	
Ting Ling [Darjeeling]	80	12½ ..ct.	100 a		
Tukvar [Darjeeling]	200	12 p.ct.	206 a		
Upper Assam	£10	....	40 a		
Washabarie (W. Dooars)	100	17½p.ct.	150 a		

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Stocks.	Paid	Divnd.	Quotations.		
Agricult. Phosphates	85	nil	19 a	20	
Allpore Coal.	70		90 a		
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil	46 a	47	
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	y10 p. ct.	169 a		X
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	5 p. ct.	107 a	108	
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1,000	5 p. ct.	1,4?0 a		X
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	15 ad int.	135 a		
Bengal Mills Co., Ld.	£100	4 p. ct.	1,550 a		
Bengal Silk Co., Ld.	100		112 a		
Bonded Warehouse	445	18Rp.sh.	405 a		
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	nil	44 a	45	
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	11½ p. ct.	132 a		X
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	y60 p.ct.	105 a	107	X
Calcutta Docking Co.	700	18R p.sh.	282 a		X
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	12 ad-int.	136 a		
Calcutta Tramways Co.	£10	3½ p. ct.	140 a	141	
Camperdown P. Co. Ld.	100		111 a		
Canal Press Co.	5,000		6,000 a		
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	6½ p. ct.	116 a		
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	16 ad-int.	120 a		
Darj. Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	y 7 p. ct.	115 a	116	
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	......	100 a		X
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	2 p. ct.	68 a		
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	250	3½ p. ct.	185 a	186	
Fort Gloster Jute Manf.	100	2½ p. ct.	92 a	93	
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	7 p. ct.	247 a	249	
Do. (New issue)	200		240 a		
Goosery Jute Mills.	100	12½ p.ct.	150 a	152	
Do. (New issue)	10		2¼ a 2½ prem		X
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	104 a		
Great Eastern Hotel	250	2½ p. ct.	167½a		
Hooghly, &c. S. Co. Ld.	100		par.		X
Howrah Docking Co.	500	5R p.sh.	105 a		X
Howrah Mills Co., Ld.	100	10 p. ct.	119 a		
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	1,000	7 p. ct.	1,540 a	1,550	
Indian P. Cement Co.	100	nil	136 a	138	
Do. (New issue)	25		15 prem		
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	y 5 p. ct.	60 prem		
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	4 p. ct.	66 a	67	
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	300 a		
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y12 p. ct.	155 a	160	
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	nil	82 a	83	
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	500	y 4 p. ct.	480 a	485	
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	5 p. ct.	94 a		
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	2 p. ct.	90 a		
Ramkistopore Press	100	10ad-int.	100 a	101	
Raneegunge Coal Assn.	100	y 5 p. ct.	71 a		
Riverside Press Co.	90	10ad-int.	95 a	96	
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2½ad-int.	265 a		
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	4 p. ct.	83 a	84	
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	9 ad-int.	113 a	114	
Tarpore Sugar Works	100		101 a		
Titaghur Paper Mills	20		par.		
T. F. Brown & Co., Ld.	100		102 a	103	
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	5 p. ct.	140 a	142	
Watson's Patent Press	100	13 p. ct.	116 a		X

ad-int.—Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1882.
‡—Total dividend on crop of 1881.
*—Total dividend on crop of 1880.
y.—Dividend for the year.
B.—Buyers. S.—Sellers. W.—Wanted.
X.—Exclusive of dividend. N.—Nominal.
R.—Rupees per share ad-int.
Englishman

RATES OF FREIGHT.

CORRECTED UP TO 5 P.M., Nov. 9, 1882.

Via Suez Canal.

	London.	Liverpool.
Saltpetre	.. 1 0 0	.. Nominal
Rice	.. 1 5 0	.. Nominal
Wheat	.. 1 7 6	1 7 6
Linseed	.. 1 12 6	1 12 6
Rapeseed	.. 1 17 6	.. Nominal
Poppyseed	.. 2 0 0	.. Nominal
Jute	.. 1 12 6	1 15 0
Cotton	.. 1 15 0	.. Nominal
Hides, &c.	.. 1 17 6	.. Nominal
Tea	.. 2 0 0	.. Nominal
Indigo & Silk	.. Nominal	.. Nominal

Via the Cape.

	London.	Liverpool.
Saltpetre	.. 1 0 0	1 0 0
Rice	.. 1 2 6	1 5 0
Linseed	.. 1 16 3	1 17 6
Rapeseed	.. 1 17 6	.. Nominal
Poppyseed	.. 2 0 0	.. Nominal
Jute	.. 1 16 0	1 17 6
Cotton	.. 1 17 6	.. Nominal
Hides, Tea, &c.	.. Nominal	

Dundee.		America.	
Wdn. Ships	.. Nominal	Saltpetre...	Nominal
Iron Ships	.. 2 5 0	M'ment.& Linseed	$7½

Mauritius.		Bombay.	
Grain	.. 1 0 0	D. Wgt.	} Rs. Nominal
Light Freight	.. 0 0 0	D. Frgt.	

W. R. PATERSON,
Freight Broker

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEEN BOMBAY, MAHIM, BANDORA AND ANDHERI.

Stations.	Mls.	Fares from Colaba: 1st Class Rs. a. p.	2nd Cl. Rs. a. p.	3rd Class Mail Rs. a. p.	3rd Class Ordy. Rs. a. p.	Week Days: Trains 1–23	Sundays: Trains 1–19
Colaba Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bom. Time							
Church Gate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Lines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charni Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grant Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mahalakshmi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dadar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mahim	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bandora	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Andheri Ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Stations.	Mls.	Fares from Andheri: Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Week Days: Trains 1–23	Sundays: Trains 1–17
Andheri Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bandora	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mahim	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dadar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mahalakshmi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grant Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charni Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Lines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Church Gate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colaba Ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Time							

LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, COORLA BHANDUP, TANNA, AND KALYAN.

Stations.	Mls.	Fares from Bombay: 1st Cl. Rs. a. p.	2nd Cl. Rs. a. p.	3rd Cl. Rs. a. p.	4th Cl. Rs. a. p.	Week Days: Trains 1–13	Sundays: Trains 1–11
Bombay Dep.						[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay time..Dep.						[illegible]	[illegible]
Musjid	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Byculla	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chinchpokli	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dadur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coorla	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ghat Cooper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bhandup	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tanna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalyan Ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Stations.	Fares from Kalyan: Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Week Days: Trains 1–13	Sundays: Trains 1–11
Kalyan Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tanna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bhandup	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gha' Co'per	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coorla	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dadar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chinchpokli	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Byculla	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Musjid	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo American Drug Company, Limited 33, Farringdon-road London

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

Mails.	Dates.	Latest hour of posting at the General Post Office.
		Madras time.
For Europe	Every Friday.....	4- 0 P.M.
Kurrachee	" Sunday	9-30 P.M.
Persian Gulf and Kurrachee	" Wednesday	3- 0 P.M.
Malabar Coast	" Thursday ..	1-30 P.M.
China and Australia.	17th Nov. & 1st Dec.	4- 0 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	17th Nov.	4- 0 P.M.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Quillimane, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay *via* Aden	8th Dec.	4- 0 P.M.
Natal and Cape of Good Hope *via* England	Every Friday ..	4 0 P.M.

DEPARTURE OF INLAND MAILS.

Mails.		General Post Office.
		Madras time.
(b) For Bengal, N. W. P., Malwa and Post Towns on the N.E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	Ordinary letters ..... Registered letters. .. Parcels	5-30 p.m. 4-30 p.m. 4- 0 p.m.
(b) For Poona, Madras Presidency, Deccan and Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	Ordinary letters ..... Registered letters. Parcels	1-50 p.m. 12-30 p.m.
For Post Towns on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kattywar, Cutch, Punjab and places, in the N. W. P. above Agra.	Ordinary letters .. ... Registered letters. .. Parcels	4-30 p.m. 4- 0 p.m. 4-30 p.m.
For Post Towns on the B. B. & C. I. Railway as far as Broach.	Ordinary letters.. .. Registered letters . Parcels	6-45 a.m. 4-30 p.m. of previous day
For Post Towns in Southern Konkan, *i.e.*, for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoli and Ratnagiri.	Ordinary letters.. .. Registered letters . Parcels	10-30 a.m. 4-30 p.m. of previous day
(b) For Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, also for Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, and other Towns in Southern Maratha Country and for Kanara.	Ordinary letters... .. Registered letters . Parcels	6-45 a.m. 4-30 p.m of previous day
(b) For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Jubbulpore, also for Central Provinces and Berar.	Ordinary letters... .. Registered letters . Parcels	5- 0 a.m. 4-30 p.m. of previous day
For Uran and Panwel.	Ordinary letters.. .. Registered letters. Parcels	6- 0 a.m. 4-30 p.m. of previous day

(b).—Letters and papers, too late for these Mails closing at the General Post Office can be posted at the Boribunder Railway Station Post Office *without* fee up to five Minutes of the departure of Trains.

Direct despatches comprising covers posted overnigh or places on the N. E. Line as far as Jubbulpore, and also Central Provinces and Berar, and for Poona and place in S. M. Country and Kanara, are sent to the Bori-bunder and Byculla Railway stations from Branch Post Offices to meet the down N. E. and S. E. morning Mail-trains.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON.

1884 Cathay (s), Robbie—Mails, Nov. 24.
1318 Khandalla (s), Smith.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2278 British King (s), Lecky.
1339 Clan Ranald (s), Thomson.
2207 Roumania (s), Laird.

FOR HAVRE.

1559 Mozart (s), Sawyer.

FOR DUNKERQUE.

1391 Lady Dalhousie (s), Abbott.
1090 Miranda (s), Phippin.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1511 Alvah (s), Smith.
2017 Canton (s), David.
1924 Cascapedia, Fraser.
1373 Clan Murray (s), Watson.
1194 Hatfield (s), Straughan.

FOR VENICE.

1891 Hydaspes (s), Scrivener.

FOR GENOA.

2996 China (s), Dodero.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

2085 Cochin (s), Napoleon.
1131 Hartlepools (s), Parker.

FOR GENOA AND GIBRALTAR.

1137 Norfolk (s), Woolston.

FOR ANTWERP.

1205 Kepler (s), Lascelles.
1497 Knight of the Bath (s), Williams.

FOR HULL.

1478 Adjutant (s), Ferguson.

FOR JEDDAH.

1112 Adowa (s), Caborne.
1061 Arago (s), Jones.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1139 Asia (s), Morris.
1497 Chupra (s), Seaward.
1513 Ellora (s), Stewart.
1 32 Goa (s), Loutit.
1501 Kerbela (s), Wilson.

FOR COAST, &c.

245 Speedwell, Jones.

FOR COAST.

107 Amizade, Nacoda.
180 Sultan Basha, Nacoda.

FOR BUSSORAH.

936 Mecca (s), Barker.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

1240 Chittagong (s), McKurdy.
1045 Malacca (s), Sebacht.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

639 Henry Bolckow (s), Raffin.
1047 King Arthur (s), Dyer.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE, &c.

153 Africana, Nacoda.

FOR CHINA.

905 Avoca (s), Wheler.
1835 Geelong (s), Webber.
1030 Sunda (s), Cole.

FOR CUTCH.

366 Pearl (s), Candles.

UNFIXED

SHIPS.

494 Glen Caladh, Lamont.
1450 Macmillan, Gray.
1492 Monrovia, Moore.
1428 St. Elmo, Smith.

STEAMERS.

1390 Empress of India (s), Sandiland.
1700 Hampshire (s), Janes
1433 Iris (s), Madgshon.
1729 Wistow Hall (s), Collins.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1374 Abyssinia (s), 4—(Harbour Defence.)
— Czarewitch (s).
— H. M. S. Eclipse, Garforth.
— H. M. S. Euryalus, Hastings.
— I. G. May Frere (s).
— I. G. S. Tenasserim, Creagh.
1407 Magdala (s), 4—(Harbour Defence.)
— Philomel, Berners.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 16th November, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·932
Temperature of the Air........................	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer..........................	71·1
Dew Point..	67·1
Relative humidity of Air........................	·657
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)..	90·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)....	70·6
General Direction of Wind*...NE, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N, NNE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*..................	294

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

BENGAL.

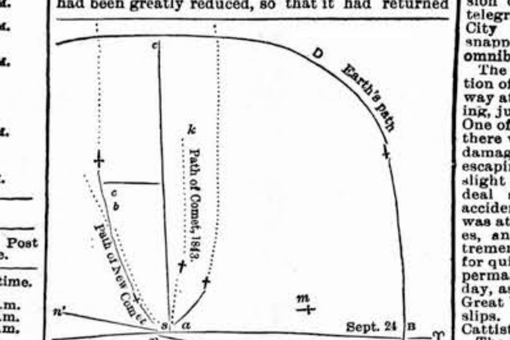
AN ATROCIOUS MURDER.—The *Indian Chronicl* gives particulars of an atrocious and wholesale murder which occurred recently in Purneah. It became known to his caste-fellows that one of their number had formed an improper connection with his daughter-in-law, whereupon the meeting was held at which it was decided to put the offender out of caste and fine him two hundred rupees. With some difficulty he managed to pay the fine, selling his cattle, or a great portion of them to raise the amount; and in order to get reinstated and restored to favour, he invited the members of his caste to dinner, at which the greater part of the guests were entertained in the "*anyham*," and the principal men, to the number of seven, sat down to the meal inside the house. The doors remaining closed, and no signs of active life issuing next morning from the house, a forcible entry was effected, and an awful spectacle presented to the horrified intruders. The seven chief guests were all lying dead, their throats having been cut with a "Kukhri," while their treacherous host was hanging as lifeless as themselves from a beam in a neighbouring room. The seven unfortunates must have been reduced to insensibility by some drug or narcotic administered in their food or drink, which the donor of the feast probably prepared with his own hands to show his recognition of the favour recently conferred upon him by his re-admission into caste; and it is impossible that one man should have cut the throats of seven others like sheep without having first obviated all resistance on their part.

MADRAS.

MADRAS DEATH RATE.—From the 4th to the 10th instant, 6 Europeans, 2 East Indians, 3 Native Christians, 205 Hindus, and 24 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 238 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 286. The deaths are thus classified :—5 from small-pox, 58 from fever, 17 from dysentery, 12 from diarrhœa, and 146 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397, 552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 31·1 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 37·5 per thousand per annum.

THE COMET.

IN the beginning of the year 1882—more exactly on Jan. 27—there passed close by the sun a comet with a long but not very brilliant tail. It was not observed till after it had made its nearest approach to the sun. But observations were made which sufficed to show that it moved in an orbit very similar (at least in the sun's neighbourhood) to that of the comet of 1843. The idea was then thrown out that the comet of 1843, which was not expected to return in less than a century (some assigning to it a period of nearly 400 years), had been so retarded during its passage close by the sun in 1843, that its period of revolution had been greatly reduced, so that it had returned



Orbit of the New Comet
(Dr. Hind's elements.)

in rather less (about one month less) than thirty-seven years. Many indeed, observing the singular resemblance between the orbits of the comet of 1668 and 1843, suggested the startling thought that the comet of 1668 had returned in 1843, after a circuit lasting 175 years, then in 1880 after a circuit of thirty-seven years, and so might return in a much shorter period still: "as for instance," said Dr. Hind, "in fifteen years." Of course, all such estimates would be necessarily vague, since astronomers can tell very little of the effects of frictional resistance in the sun's atmosphere, or in whatever matter, coronal, meteoric, or otherwise, may exist in the sun's neighbourhood in such sort as to retard a comet moving through it.

And now a comet has come into view, rushing swiftly towards the sun, and circling sharp around him in its perihelion swoop, along a course so near that of the comets of 1668, 1843, and 1880 as to suggest that, not in fifteen years, but in less than *thirty-two months*, this strangely treated comet has come back, to return next after a yet shorter interval, then more quickly still, and so on in ever-diminishing circuits, until eventually its path shall become actually circular and very close to the sun—a state of things which must inevitably lead before long to the absorption of the comet beneath the sun's glowing surface.

It may be well to recall here the fact that these ideas about the probable destruction of the comet of 1843 are by no means new. When that comet was visible in the southern hemisphere, it was thought by many that its course had antually grazed the sun's surface. "But it proved," says Sir John Herschel, "to have just missed by an interval of not more than 80,000 miles, which, in such a matter, is a very close shave indeed to get clear off." He then notes that the comet of 1668 was "just such a comet, with the same remarkable peculiarity, of a comparatively feeble head and an immense train." The comet of 1880 showed the same peculiarity, insomuch that when news sent home by an observer who had been so stationed that the head was above his horizon, he drew a picture carrying the outlines of the tail beyond the true place of the head, and wrote, "We have caught a comet by the tail, but the head we have not yet seen." This, however, was when the comet had already passed some distance from the sun. Lest any should imagine that the comet which on Sept. 17 and 18 last was seen close by the sun cannot possibly resemble the comet of 1843, which had a "comparatively feeble head," let it be noted that the comet of 1843 also was seen at noonday, quite close to the sun, at Halifax, N. S.; for instance, so close to the sun that Sir John Herschel's informant told him the sun's light dazzled and almost blinded him as he looked at the comet.

It may, perhaps, interest the reader to know precisely how the track of our recent visitor is situated with respect to the sun.

In the accompanying figure S is the sun, A B D the earth's path, S E r the direction of a line to the earth at the time of the vernal equinox; A the earth's place on Sept. 17, when the comet was first seen in the direction shown by the arrow *n*, close to the sun (on the side above the sun in the figure) and drawing apparently nearer to him; B the place of the earth on Sept. 24, when the comet was seen in the direction shown by the arrow *m*, and drawing away from the sun, as it had been ever since the afternoon of the 17th. The plane of the comet's path cuts the plane of the earth's motion in the line *n* S *n'*. The curve *a p b* represents Dr. Hind's estimate of the comet's path. The dotted curve *k p l* represents the part of the path of the comet of 1843 (according to the best elements) nearest the sun. The dotted part of the other path represents the rest of the curve, with the elements obtained by Dr. Hind. The curve *k p l* represents the path of the comet of 1668 near the sun, about as closely as it represents the path of the comet of 1843.

It may, perhaps, be thought that the resemblance between the paths is not very close. But, in point of fact, it is only the part *a p b* which is to be compared with the path *k p l*, for only this part has been available for determining the orbit—and Dr. Hind's result is admittedly rough. I have obtained, myself, a different orbit, which, however, agrees with Dr. Hind's in running very close by the orbit of 1843, from *a* to *b*.

But a circumstance I have not yet seen noticed really leaves us, as I think, very little room for doubt that the new comet is doomed to speedy destruction. It is certain that on Sept. 17 the new comet was close by the sun as at *p*, while on Sept. 24, as observed at Vienna, it was at *b*, the position of which point on the figure I have carefully and closely determined. Now, the longer the period of the comet from *p* to the time of its next return, the father from S would the comet have got on Sept. 24. But I find from a careful computation that, if the period were but a single year (in which case the centre of the comet's path would be at C), the comet on Sept. 24 should have been at *c*, instead of *b*. If, then, the Vienna observation on the 24th (as reported by Mr. Christie, the Astronomer Royal) is correct, the comet is retreating on a path which it will circuit in *less* than a year. So that, whether we regard it as indeed the same body as the comets of 1668, 1843, and 1880 come back, or as another comet which has chanced to arrive in a course resembling theirs, it has certainly undergone such retardation near the sun that it will come back in much less time than it occupied in its last circuit. For assuredly there has been no comet within the last twenty years, except the comet of 1880, which has traversed *this* comet's path near the sun.

It seems certain, then (if we can depend on the Vienna observation of the 24th), knowing, as we certain do, that the comet was at its nearest to the sun on Sept. 17, that before many months are over we shall see it back again, to return in ever-narrowing circuits and ever-shortening periods, until, finally, it will circle round the sun in a few hours, to be constantly retarded by frictional resistance, but accelerated in greater degree by resulting inrush towards the sun, until, finally, each portion of its substance reaches the sun's surface with a velocity of about 260 miles per second. That surface is itself moving in an almost exactly contrary direction, with a velocity of a little more than a mile per second. There will *then*, in all probability, be considerable disturbance, but, although the idea is now utterly exploded that comets are mere films of vapour, the total mass of the comet thus destroyed is, I conceive, too small for any such increase of heat to be produced, as will seriously trouble the inhabitants of the earth.

The motion of the comet as it recedes may prove that the Vienna observation was inexact, and the inferences I have deduced from it incorrect; but none of the observations yet recorded are consistent with an orbital circuit of long period.

Since the above was written Dr. Hind has calculated the orbit of the new comet afresh, with a result close to that which I had obtained (see last week's *Knowledge*), and bringing the path very near that of the comet of 1843. His result also gives evidence of serious retardation when the comet was near the sun. Singularly enough, there was evidence of a precisely similar sort (then neglected) in the case of the comet of 1843. It would occupy too much space to discuss the matter here; but I may be permitted to refer readers to next week's *Knowledge* for an account of the rather singular evidence showing that the comet of 1843 was bound to return in less time than its former circuit had occupied, and that so also is the great comet now passing away from us.—RICHARD A. PROCTOR. *Illustrated London News.*

GREAT STORM IN LONDON.

YESTERDAY morning (Oct 21) a violent gale of wind, accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain, visited London. The previous night was beautiful, but at 3 o'clock yesterday morning the sky became overcast, and from half-past 4 o'clock up to 10 o'clock there was an incessant downpour of rain. At half-past 9 o'clock the upper part of 19, Windmill-street, King-street, New-cut, was stripped off, and the occupiers of the upper floors had a narrow escape. At 10 o'clock a sign-board was carried away from the frontage of a house in Jewry-street, Aldersgate-street. Although the street was crowded no one was reported hurt. At Five Fields, Dulwhich, the grass was strewn with broken arms from the trees, and a large elm at Norwood was blown down. A portion of a large shed situated near the Surrey-gardens Estate was unroofed. The trees in the various metropolitan parks have suffered severely from the gale. The River Thames at 10 o'clock resembled a small sea, and much damage was done to the shipping below London-bridge. The water at high-tide rose 1ft. above Trinity high-water mark, being the highest neap tide experienced since the formation of the Victoria and Albert Embankments. Near the Stratford Market Station of the Great Eastern Railway, a large advertisement board, about 20ft. by 30ft., was blown down by the violence of the wind and thrown across both the up and the down lines of rails, carrying with it two of the telegraph wires. No one was injured. About 12 o'clock a strong gale caught the gable end of a new building in course of erection on the premises of Mr. Grainger, cow-keeper, Burdock-road, Peckham, hurling it, together with the scaffolding and staging, on to the top of a cowshed, the roof of which gave way under the weight of the mass, and a valuable cow was killed. About the same time an accident, the result of which might have been of a far more serious nature, occurred at the wharf of Mr. Edwardson, firewood dealer, Canal Side, Peckham. It appears that a number of men were engaged in piling up a stack of planks, when a gust of wind forced it sideways, and dislodged another pile. A workshop was demolished by the falling timber, but no one was injured. At a publichouse, the Lord Whitworth, the whole of the coping, together with a large sign-board and some of the brickwork in the front, was blown down, completely exposing the upper part of the house to view. On the river off Woolwich six or seven barges were sunk, fortunately without loss of life. Both the old and new railway stations at Richmond were flooded, and the local ferrymen had considerable difficulty in getting their boats across the river. As stated in another column, the marquee erected for the Guard's banquet in the square of Albany Barracks was blown down, and notice was given by the Post Office and by the Submarine Telegraph Company that in consequence of the havoc caused among the wires there would be great delay in the transmission of telegrams. In the afternoon one of the telegraph wires over the post-office opposite the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, suddenly snapped, exposing the outside passengers of an omnibus to considerable danger.

The most serious result of the storm is the destruction of a railway bridge on the Great Western Railway at Cattistock, near Dorchester, yesterday morning, just as a train from Bristol was passing over it. One of the carriages fell through, but fortunately there was no one in it. The engine received some damage, and the driver was scalded severely by the escaping steam; the fireman escaped with a few slight burns. Some of the passengers were a good deal shaken. A later telegram states that the accident subsequently proved more disastrous than was at first anticipated, the entire bridge, buttresses, and wall having been swept away by the tremendous rush of water which flooded the line for quite a mile and destroyed a good deal of the permanent way. All traffic was suspended for the day, as it was also on the Bridport section of the Great Western Railway, owing to extensive landslips. Two other bridges further up the line from Cattistock were also washed away.

The storm extended over a wide area. Its severity appears to have been particularly felt in the south, the west, and the midlands. From all these parts of the country we hear of streams being swollen, trees uprooted, portions of houses swept away, &c. Communication between London and Sheerness by the South-Eastern and Hundred of Hoo Railways was impossible all day owing to the rough weather preventing the steamboat plying. A pinnace, belonging to Her Majesty's ship Linnet, which attempted to start from the lower Camber to that vessel, a distance of 100 yards from the landing-stairs, was overturned, and her crew were only rescued with considerable difficulty. Her Majesty's Revenue cutter Tiger, stationed at Queenborough, drifted from her moorings and came into collision with the mail steamer Princess Marie. The latter hoisted signals of distress, and the dockyard steamer Sampson was at once despatched to her. The Tiger was removed, but the extent of the damage to the Princess Marie has not yet been ascertained. At half-past 1 the hurricane attained such strength that Vice-Admiral E. Bridges Rice, Commander at the Nore, deemed it necessary to order the corvette Constance, the gunboats Linnet and Trent, and the despatch vessels Lively and Wildfire, which had previously been lying with their topmast down and yards pointed to the wind, to get up steam, so as to be ready to leave their moorings at any moment. Communication between the shore and the vessels of war in the river and the harbour at Chatham was suspended. During the morning a number of vessels from the Thames brought up for shelter near the Grainspit, several of them with loss of spars and other casualties. A barque lying in Dover Roads had a very narrow escape from going ashore. About half-past 11 she parted from two anchors and chains. The harbour tug lying in the bay tried to hold her but could not do so effectually. The vessel's topsails were set in order to bring her round, but they had no sooner been unfurled than they were blown away. A jib being hoisted she succeeded in getting about, and eventually reached the Downs. The mid-day boat to Calais did not leave until night, and both the Calais and the Ostend inward boats put back. At Boulogne the Kiosque, opposite the bathing establishment, was carried away, and the Folkstone steamers were stopped. Much damage was done to household property in Brightoal and part of the underflooring of the new pier was washed away. In East and Mid-Sussex vast tracts of low-lying lands are submerged by water. At Littlehampton two fishing craft broke from their moorings in the labour and, drifting to sea, were lost. The heavy rainfall has not at present resulted in anything like a flood in the valleys of the Colne, Brent, and other rivers in Bucks, Herts, and Middlesex, but water is out in some lowlying places, and will probably increase in extent in the course of the next few days. A fatal accident occurred at Old Windsor. Two chimneys at the workhouse fell about 1 o'clock, killing a man named Welbelove. The Thames is rising in the upper reaches.

The Kennet and tributary streams have overflowed their banks in places, and agricultural operations are at a complete standstill. For several hours the whole of the Lower Market-place at Frome was under water, all the adjoining shops being flooded higher than their counters. The town is at present cut off from all the surrounding villages. All communication between Gosport and the Isle of Wight was temporarily stopped, and several small craft in Portsmouth Harbour and along the beach were sunk. The most serious accident in Portsmouth was the unroofing and partial destruction of four houses in Stone-street and the fall of a large gable from the Kingstone Board School. The lowlying lands in Somerset are again flooded. Communication to some parts of Taunton could be effected only by means of boats or vehicles. Towards evening the overflow of water from the Frome rose in the thoroughfares of Bristol, and in some places it was 5ft. high. A man named Thomas Porter attempted to take a horse and dray laden with beer through the flood in Mina-road, but was swept away by the current and disappeared. In the cutting on the Great Western Railway at Bourton, some five miles from Bristol, the water covered the metals to such a depth that the traffic was not maintained without difficulty. In the afternoon about 5ft. of the quay wall at Lower Ashley-road was carried away. On the Minehead branch of the Great Western Railway passenger trains ceased running. The low-lying lands in Warwickshire are under water to a considerable depth, while in some places turnpike roads are for some distance submerged. Cattle have had to be removed from the meadows to places of safety. In Birmingham the snow lay upon the ground to the depth of several inches, seriously interfering with locomotion and telegraphic communication. Many streets in Leicester are submerged, and on the Midland Railway at Desford the water covered the line. The tops of the highest hedges could only just be seen above the vast expanse of water. Last night a serious block occurred on the Leicester and Peterborough branch of the Midland line, the embankment was washed away by the floods and an engine became embedded over the two roads, completely stopping traffic. A single line, it is expected, will be restored to-day Large gangs of men were to work all night. Fears are entertained of the safety of number of Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft fishing boats. Visitors from Derbyshire to Sheffield market yesterday who had to come over the moors state that they do not remember so severe a morning for many years. The storm also visited Preston, but the Ribble, although greatly swollen, did not overflow its banks.—*The Times*, Oct. 25.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF THE KING OF SERVIA.

THE *Standard's* correspondent at Vienna telegraphed :—An attempt to assassinate King Milan of Servia has been made in Belgrade to-day (Oct. 23) under peculiar circumstances. It is only a few days since the King, while on a visit to his relatives in Roumania, received through the post an anonymous letter warning him that a plot had been arranged to blow up with dynamite the steamer that was to carry him up the Danube to Belgrade. No notice was publicly taken of this missive, but quietly the Roumanian and Servian Police were instructed to take the necessary precautions to frustrate any such attempt as that indicated. The measures thus adopted were so far effective that the King arrived safely at eleven o'clock this morning at his capital. On the landing stage he was awaited by a large and distinguished company, including the Queen and their son, all the Ministers, the Diplomatic Body, and the chief Military and Civil Authorities of the Servian capital. On disembarking, King Milan was loudly cheered by the general public, which had assembled in large numbers about the pier, and his Majesty, after a hearty greeting from the more select guests on the landing stage, drove off with the Queen and the young Prince to the Palace. So far everything had passed off, not simply without any *contretemps*, but in a highly gratifying manner. Soon after the arrival of the King, however, his Majesty and the Queen, accompanied by a numerous suite, proceeded to attend service at the Cathedral Church of the capital. The cortege had barely reached the door of the sacred edifice when a shot was fired at the King, but fortunately without taking effect. It appeared that the person who had perpetrated the attempt on the King's life was none other than a lady, the widow of the late Colonel Marcovic, who was executed some time back for high treason.

The King, being unhurt, entered the Cathedral, and there received the benediction. But the Queen fainted on the spot, and had to be at once conveyed back to the Palace. The moment the crowd learnt what had happened there was intense excitement, and while the King was proceeding to his place in the church he could probably hear the wild shouts of the excited mob outside, exclaiming "Lynch her?!" "Lynch the criminal!" The police, however, prevented the mob thus taking the law into its own hands, by arresting the widow and carrying her off into safe custody.

The excitement in Belgrade continues intense, and this act of a frenzied woman may have grave political consequences. The news of the attempt has been heard with much concern in the highest quarters in Vienna.

The only additional particulars we have to-day (Oct. 24) received of the crime are that Madame Marcovic had been waiting at the church door a long time before firing the first shot. The weapon she used was a revolver. On firing she exclaimed, addressing the King, "You shall forfeit your life for my husband's!" When the first shot failed to take effect, she raised the weapon again, and was about to fire a second time at his Majesty, but the King's aide-de-camp rushed up and prevented her by striking the revolver out of her hand. It is reported that Madame Marcovic had been in communication with the revolutionary party in Belgrade, and that the latter had instigated her to commit the murderous attempt.

There apperrs, however, little doubt that the reason of the unfortunate woman had become affected by brooding over her private wrongs. With regard to her more peculiar characteristics, Madame Helene Marcovic is described as a lady of a little over thirty, and of great personal attractions. She is the daughter of a Hungarian physician, and a woman of superior education. The Servian officer, Colonel Jeffram Marcovic, to whom she was married, took an active part in the late hostilities between Servia and Turkey. One consequence of the ill-success of the Servian troops in that war was a trial, said to have been instigated in 1877, by M. Ristic, and amongst the defendants on that occasion was Colonel Marcovic. The charge against him was that of complicity in the treasonable conduct of the Topola Brigade of the National Militia, which upon one occasion refused, when ordered to march against the Turks. The prevalent feeling in Servia with reference to the trial is that all the Defendants, including Colonel Marcovic, were entirely innocent of the charge brought against them. The actual result of the case was that not only were the Defendants put to torture in order to extract from them confessions of guilt, but they were hurriedly condemned to death and executed, all their property being confiscated by the State. With such haste was the capital sentence carried out that a telegram sent by Madame Marcovic to her husband failed to reach him alive. It was returned to the sender with the brutal official remark written upon it, "Not delivered, addressee being dead." This was the first intimation Madame Marcovic had received of a sentence having been passed at all. She instantly appealed to Prince Milan to show clemency to her, but she was peremptorily refused admission to the Palace, and all communication with the Sovereign was denied her. Since that time the mind of the unfortunate lady has been giving way, as is proved by a diary she has been regularly keeping, and in which, mingled with perpetual protests of the innocence of her husband, there are many remarks betraying downright insanity. Such is the account given of the Prisoner by her friends in Belgrade. It is, of course, impossible at present to judge how far the description may be biassed by party passion or otherwise.

THE MURDER OF A GIRL BY EX-MISSIONARIES.

A REUTER'S message from Sierra Leone, Sept. 23rd, states :—The trial of the two ex-employés of the Church Missionary Society, Wm. F. John and John Williams, together with their wives, on the charge of the wilful murder of a young native girl in the year 1877, at Onitsha, on the Niger, concluded here on the 18th instant, after a twelve days' hearing. The prisoners were convicted of manslaughter, and were sentenced as follows :—Williams and his wife to twenty years' penal servitude; John to eighteen and a half years, penal servitude; and Mrs. John to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. The sentence upon John would have been the same as that upon Williams but for the fact that he had been in prison awaiting trial for about eighteen months. According to the evidence elicited at the trial, the deceased girl, together with a companion, ran away from the service of the Prisoner John. On being back the two girls were tied together, back to back, and whipped with barbarous cruelty, not only by the Prisoners themselves, but by others at their instigation. The victims were left lying on the ground in the broiling sun throughout the day, and their agonies were increased by the application of pepper to their wounds. One of the girls succumbed to the injuries she sustained, but the other survived. The affair has created an immense sensation throughout the colony, and the sentence is generally warmly approved. The fact that the circumstances occurred so long ago as 1877, while the trial of the prisoners has only now taken place, has naturally excited surprise. The explanation given for the delay is that, although the death of the girl was the occasion of suspicion and inquiry among the British subjects, mostly natives of Sierra Leone, at Onitsha, in 1877, every attempt to find out the truth of the case met with the greatest difficulties, many people who were in a position to give evidence being themselves more or less implicated in the affair. But for the determination of a Mr. Haastroop the matter would not have seen the light at all.

M. NINET'S EXPERIENCES WITH ARABI'S ARMY.

"JOHN NINET" writes to the *Times* :—

Sir,—I am an old man, 65 years of age, and I have spent 42 of them in Egypt. I came out first under Mehemet Ali as direcctor of his cotton plantations, and afterwards established myself at Alexandria as a merchant. I have, however, long retired from business and have devoted myself to a cause I love, that of the liberty of the fellaheen of Egypt. I have watched the growth of the national idea there from its beginning, and have known all its apostles. When the army joined the fellaheen two years ago I recognized in Arabi their champion, and I warmly supported him in his battle for the people's rights. He become Minister, and I thought the salvation of the country was at hand by the economies it was his scheme to introduce into the administration and his reform of justice. A quarrel was forced upon him by European diplomacy—I do not say by Europe—and he found himself obliged to fight your country-men. I could not hesitate. I joined him in his evil fortune. If I had been younger I should have fought for him. Being an old man I served in his ambulance He was defeated, and is a prisoner. I have come to England to assist him with my evidence, and I am writing a history of the revolution and the war, and I hope before long to make the justice of his cause appear. To-day, however, it is not of the war that I write to you, but of the terrible prisons in which so many Egyptians are now lying. I have just escaped from one myself, and I would excite to pity those in whose power it is to remedy the evil. I will tell you just what happened to myself, and my recital will show what is happening to others.

I was with Toulba Pasha at Kafrd war when we heard of the capture of Tel-el-Kebir, and I went at once with Toulba and Omar Bey Rahmi in the night of the 13th to Cairo. I alighted at Arabi's house, where a meeting was going on and where the question of defending or not defending Cairo was being debated, and was there when it was decided to surrender the citadel, and afterwards when Arabi left the house to surrender his sword at my special advice to the British military authority. I slept also in his house that night, and next day took a lodging in the town with friends whom I could trust. For three days I went about freely, dining on one occasion with an English gentleman of my acquaintance at the new hotel and meeting there many of the British officers who had arrived at Cairo. On Tuesday, the 19th, I was arrested as I was crossing the Esbekieh-square by a well-dressed Turkish functionary who was passing in a Victoria. He asked me if I was M.——(a name not mine), and then whether I was not the correspondent of the *Siecle* and the person who served with the "rebel" ambulance at Kafrdawar. "Precisely," I said. "Well, come with me," he answered, "there is some one who wants to speak to you." I drove away with him, protesting that I was a Swiss citizen under French protection, that he could not arrest me, and that he had better take me to the French Consulate. But he said he knew nothing of French authority, and we alighted at the Prefecture. There the Governor, who had been one of the greatest friends of Arabi, but was just turning his coat, received me, and when I asked on what warrant he arrested me he said, "We have no time for warrants," and sent me off without more ceremony to prison. The prison was in the Prefecture itself, and I was taken to a suite of rooms upstairs, which were already filled with prisoners—the best society, as I perceived, at Cairo—pashas, ulemas, muftis, beys, many of whom I knew, and who asked me why I had been arrested. I told them I knew of no reason, and so I found it was with them. They had been picked up by Tewfik's, Riaz's, or Sultan Pasha's order and that was all they knew.

I found many wounded officers and among them Ali Fehmi, who had been wounded while in command at Kassassin on the 9th. They had no doctor, and during the first eight days that I was their *co-deturn* I alone had the pleasure of attending them. On the ninth day, however, Sir Garnet Wolseley having heard through me what was the case, a native regimental doctor was sent. Every night our rest was disturbed by the cries of prisoners, more unhappy than ourselves, who were being tortured in other parts of the building.

There were 150 men in this prison, which consisted of several rooms. All was filthily dirty, swarming with bugs, and floors and walls besmeared with *immondice* of every kind; the closet at the entrance an appalling sight—the stench most appalling. Colonel Butler, the General-in-Chief's aide-de-camp, came to me, and I complained of the state of things to him and afterwards to Colonel Wilson, and they had something done, but very little. It was only when they heard that the Duke of Connaught was to inspect the prison that they hastily set things to rights, sending 50 or 60 men to scour the walls and floors and throw down chloride of lime. They might, however, have spared themselves the pains, for the Duke, though we saw him in the yard, did not come upstairs.

The morning of my arrival one of the prisoners, a pasha whom I new, managed to warn me (for there were many spies among us) that I should eat nothing of what was supplied me by the gaolers for fear of accidents. And he fed me from a store of his own, sent in every day from his house. He conveyed the message to me in a piece of paper concealed in a loaf of bread. The words were in French, "Ne mangez ni ne buvez rien de ce que la police vous fournira si vous tenez a sortir vivant d'ici." Among the unfortunate sufferers in this prison was Ismail Effendi Dangelawbe, the man who had distinguished himself above all others in protecting Europeans during the war. He had been Deputy Governor of Cairo and was now arrested there without warrant as a friend of Arabi.

On the fourth day I sent a letter, at the suggestion of an English friend who was allowed to visit me, to Sir E. Malet asking his protection, and again another and another; but I got no answer. I asked him, in the name of humanity, to take me out of the hands of the rascally police of the *réaction*, and telling him I was suffering from an intermittent fever, which I still have. I wrote to ask him to inform my Consul of my position. But no answer. I asked for a doctor, through Colonel Wilson, who promised me one. But no doctor came. I asked to see Sir Edward Malet, and I saw nothing more of any of them. On the 12th day we were told that a commission of inquiry would sit upon our case and examine us, and I advised my fellow-prisoners to with hold their evidence and say nothing one way or the other; and I believe it was in consequence of my doing so that the day before the examination was to be held I was removed. On Sunday morning, the 2nd of October, a Circassian came to where I was lying and said brutally in Turkish-Arabic, "Goum ya bayous" (Get up, you pig, and follow me). I was ill in a fit of fever, wet through with perspiration, in my white clothes; put he would not let me change them and passed me down as I was to two soldiers in the yard. Here they put thumb-screws on my two thumbs, and took me in a carriage to my lodging, where I was allowed to speak to my landlady from the window. She saw me in my pittiable state, held by the thumb-screws, and wept as she sent me down the two pieces of baggage I had left with her. These thumb-screws are used commonly in Egypt, not always as a great torture; but that depends on the humanity of the officer. In my case the soldier used me kindly, being fallaheen and knowing who I was; and, though I was a little hurt, they managed soon after to relieve me. I was then taken to the railway station and sent in a third-class carriage to Alexandria, my soldiers sitting with me; and in the carriage they undid the screws altogether, bidding me only keep my hands hidden, so that I might not be seen to be free. Nor did they put them on again at Alexandria, as I had feared, for it was dark when we arrived.

At Alexandria I was taken before the Mohafiz (governor), a Circassian, who with many names of "damous" and "dayous" ordered me off at once to the Burgo, an old fortress built into the sea. Here the prison is partly underground, but I was placed in one of a series of casemates above, without light except from a few loopholes, and with the damp dripping from the walls. In a space fit for 150 persons lay or rather squatted 310 prisoners, in a state of filth and misery far surpassing that of the Cairo prison. I was thrust in through a mire of filth and told to make myself room as I could. Many of these prisoners were in chains, and in the morning I recognized not a few old acquaintances—notables and merchants and officers and Government *employés* of Alexandria. Some could talk French and English, and nearly all were respectable men. They were very kind to me and gave me a share of their squatting room, and shared whatever they had to eat with me. It was a terrible hole, with no ventilation, intolerable stenches, and a mass of vermin. Here I remained four days, living principally on bread and grapes sent in to the prisoners by their friends; for though the Government allowed a small ration of bread daily I did not dare to touch it. The gaolers in this prison are, I believe, some of the same Circassians who were exiled from Cairo by the Sami Ministry in the spring. The night of my arrival I was closely visited and searched, being stripped naked *coram populo*. They took a portion of my papers from me, but, fortunately, let drop my passport, which a fellow-prisoner picked up and secretly returned to me. They also took the money I had on me, but it was subsequently returned, and I found later that they had taken all that was of value from my luggage, and this I did not see again.

I repeatedly asked for pens and ink to write to my Consul, but they told me I was not under any protection, being a Rayah or Ottoman Christian. At last on the fourth day they took me out and allowed me to write a letter, telling me at the same time that I and all the fellahs were dogs and pigs and spitting at me. Then I was sent back, and I sow on my way through a window in a separate dungeon seven of my friends, one a regimental tailor, to the sons of a merchant of the town, and the others officers, who told me a pitiful story of their sufferings and entreated me if I got free to see to their case; and so I left them. I had not been half an hour back in my own prison when I was again called down. This time the Circassians told me that a mistake had been made about me, and that I was to go at once on board a ship which was about to sail. I asked the name of the ship and where she was bound, and they said they did not know. Then they pushed me into a carriage and took me down to the Custom-house, where I was examined and asked whether I had a passport. I did not answer, fearing my passport would be taken from me again, and the chief official said, "You are an Ottoman subject. We have it from the British authority," and they drew out a passport for me in Arabic and French, and sent me on board the Dakhalieh, an Egyptian Government steamer, where I was given a deck passage, with seaman's allowance. Here I learned for the first time that my destination was Smyrna and Constantinople, and I saw that I was on a fair road to some new place of oblivion under Ottoman rule. The truth was soon proved to me by being invited to read the permis de voyage, which ran as follows :—Permis de voyage, délivre à M. John Ninet né en Roumélie, et sujet Ottoman, allant à Smyrne."

The rest of my story is briefly told. I found on board a man of humanity, an Armenian, an officer of the ship, and through his kindly help was smuggled on shore at the Piræus, where we stopped. I can never sufficiently be grateful to this good-hearted man, and to him I owe it that I am now able to write to you in freedom. A French ship the Amérique, was in the harbour, and I did not risk any further delay, but claimed a passage in her, producing my true passport, vhich I had all along kept hidden in my belt. A few days later I was at home in Berne.

In telling you this tale of what I have personally, I do not desire to make complaint. Ihave complained loudly and bitterly all my life of the injustice done to others, but I will not complain now for myself more than by stating the facts. The English people do not know what they are doing in re-establishing the horrible rule of the Circassians in Egypt. They have not read the history of the reigns of Mehemet Ali and Ismail, and they are ignorant of the horrors the Nile conceals. They cannot guess the ferocity of these cruel Turks whom they are re-establishing in power or the helplessness of the timid Egyptian people placed once more under their yoke. They do not know it, or they could not do what they are doing. At this moment I believe there cannot be less than 3,000 men in prisons such as those I have described, placed in them for no crime, on no charge for no reason but that they joined the National Egyptian Government in its defence of their Egyptian country. They are all murdered men if England does not interfere. In Cairo and Alexandria some little supervision is granted them by English authority. In the far-off towns they are as sheep penned for the slaughter.

FORTUNE'S FAVORITE.

"GARNET JOSEPH, Baron Wolseley of Egypt, a General in her Majesty's army, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, Knight of the Legion of Honour of the Medjide, of the Osmanie, &c., &c." Such will be his grandiloquent description in the next editions of *Burke* and *Debrett*. With so conspicuous an example of military success, few people can call the army an unprofitable profession. Sir Garnet has opened to some purpose the world's oyster with his sword. He has gained fame and fortune in an unusually short time. Of his predecessors, only Marlborough and Wellington have won large prizes at an earlier age; and if, in both their cases, courtly and social influences hastened advancement, it must be admitted that they did something of themselves to deserve it. But Wolseley has distanced all later competitors in the race for military renown. Charles Napier was an old man before he won the battle of Meanee; Havelock was well stricken in years before he had his first command in the field. Sir Garnet at about forty was a substantive major-general, and had received the thanks of Parliament for Ashanti, with a grant of five-and-twenty thousand pounds. Now he is on the high road to field-marshal; he has won a peerage and a further grant—this time of fifty thousand—when still under fifty years of age. That he has been exceptionally lucky can hardly be denied; but it is the good fortune of a man who has had many chances, and has made the most of them all. What he has done he has done by himself. He owes nothing to favour or affection, still less to the happy accident of a well-lined purse; and quickly as he gained regimental promotion, it was never by purchase. He has been more often actively employed, and has seen more war service, than any soldier of his day. With but few exceptions, he has all the military decorations and wears all the war-medals issued in this generation. Although his regimental experience was short, and he was never a major or commanding officer, he has filled nearly every staff appointment, from Assistant-Engineer to that of Adjutant-General of the Forces; while he has also been privileged to command at least three expeditions—that to Egypt being, in strength and importance, nearly equal to that sent to the Crimea in 1854.

What next? It is impossible that Sir Garnet can have reached the terminus of his career. A man of fifty, who is particularly young for his age, still full of energy and ambition, with a pardonable belief in himself, and much undoubted prestige, cannot quite be put upon the shelf. Neither for his own sake, nor in the best interests of the public service, can he be permitted to retire into private life. Yet Sir Garnet is nearly as badly off as Alexander, and must sigh for new worlds to conquer. Except as a leader of an army in the field, there are few positions left for him to occupy. He might turn his attention to politics, and, having a seat in the Upper House, might some day enter a Liberal Administration as Under-Secretary of State for War. Or he might again take service under the Colonial Office, although he could not well accept any proconsular dignity, except that of Governor-General of Canada; and it may be questioned whether the situation would be quite in his line. Rumour says that he covets the onerous post of Viceroy of India, and is keenly desirous of succeeding Lord Ripon. The report is probably without foundation, and may no doubt be traced to his alleged desire to be appointed Commander-in-Chief in India when that lucrative post was given on the most justifiable grounds to Sir Donald Stewart. Since then, Sir Garnet has done better for himself, and his position is now far higher and more assured. He may still wish to visit India, but it would be in the midst of some momentous crisis, when our Asiatic Empire was sorely beset from within or without, and he might step in with the powers of a military dictator to save our brightest jewel to the State. Some such theatrical triumph would be more to his taste than six uneventful years of peaceful administration. Sir Garnet is a stormy petrel—a soldier before anything, as fond of fighting as the most pugnacious of his countrymen at Donnybrook Fair. It may be taken as certain that he would be very loth to accept any employment, however enticing, which would sever his connection with the army, even for a limited period of time.

But there is plenty of good work for him to do in his own profession, both now and in the not remote future. It has been decided that he is to be renominated Adjutant-General of the army directly he returns. That important post is for the moment occupied by General Taylor; but he was notoriously intended only as a stop-gap, and now he is to resign and vacate the appointment in favour of its former tenant. Sir Garnet's speedy return to Pall Mall is to be advocated on public grounds. Not only was his brief tenure of office as Chief of the Staff marked by increased ease in working the administrative machine, but it will be to the manifest advantage of the whole service that he should continue to be closely connected with its affairs. Although the wisdom of many changes with which his name is intimately identified has been questioned, their expediency is, although reluctantly being gradually admitted, and will no doubt some day be proved. What the British army stands most in need of is progressive improvement; and it has undoubtedly seen more of this, in the few years since Wolseley's voice has obtained a hearing, than in any previous period of its history. There are those who think that the highest standard of perfection will never be even approached until Sir Garnet is vested with larger powers. That he will some day crown the edifice of his surprising career by being advanced to the highest place in the profession is already confidently predicted by the most sanguine of his friends. But the appointment of Sir Garnet Wolseley as the next Commander-in-Chief of the army, however salutary and popular a measure, will scarcely come as a matter of course. It will certainly meet with the most determined opposition in some august quarters. The Court will run its own candidate; and no pains have been spared to qualify and entitle him for the post. The selection of the Duke of Connaught to command the Brigade of Guards in Egypt, over the heads of deserving general who had served in the Guards, and in spite of the deep, though silent, disgust of all Guardsmen, was primarily intended to give that amiable and well-meaning Royal Prince the prestige of having served in the field. Other similar efforts will probably be made to bring him prominently forward, and to establish his claim to succeed the Duke of Cambridge, when the time for the latter's resignation is ripe. But it will need more than this, even although backed by the adventitious advantages of birth, to give the Duke of Connaught a preference over an undeniably distinguished and capable soldier of Sir Garnet Wolseley's calibre. Should it be decided to perpetuate the office of Commander-in-Chief—and the need is presumably not imperative—there is nowadays no overwhelming reason why the appointment should be deemed the peculiar appanage of the reigning House. The British public would insist upon having some voice in the nomination to the next vacancy, and would not willingly suffer a deserving general to be ousted by a Royal Prince. The knowledge of this has already won for Sir Garnet the odium of those who look upon him as a dangerous rival to the Duke of Connaught's pretensions. It is no secret that on this account he is not a favourite at Court. *En revanche*, he is very generally popular with the crowd. They are the more fond of him because they appreciate dimly the antagonism of the Royal Family. Perhaps, in the long run, to be the chosen pet of the democracy will more than compensate him for being kept for the moment in the aristocratic cold shade.—*World.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 17.

THE Bank of England return for the week is rather more favourable, the proportion of reserve to liabilities having advanced from 37 to 39 per cent. The rates of discount in the open market, however, are unaltered. Stocks show no indication of money being cheaper, Consols being ⅛ lower, and French Rentes ⅛ lower. Indian Rupee paper is quoted ¼ higher, but Exchange Bank shares are as previously quoted.

In General Produce Cocoanut-oil is 10s. to 15s. per ton higher. Linseed firm and partially 3d. per quarter dearer.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is reported steady at previous prices, and Cotton in Liverpool also closed steady yesterday at unchanged prices on the spot, but 1-32d. lower for Americans to arrive. The day's sales were estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 were Surats. In New York ready Mid-Uplands were unaltered at 10½ cents, March shipment one point higher at 10·58 cents per lb.

EXCHANGE to-day has ruled very steady. There has been one buyer only of 3 months' credits at 1s. 7 31-32d, but otherwise rates are unaltered from yesterday, say :—

Bank Bills on demand	.. 1s. 7⅞d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.. 1s. 7 23-32d.		,,
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 7 29-32d.		,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 31-32 to 1s. 8d.		,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,, ...	2·10¼		

On Calcutta we quote demand at ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a trifle steadier, Fours having recovered to Rs. 99¾ to 13-16, but Fours-and-a-half have receded to Rs. 106⅞. The extent of business done, however, has not been large.

SHARES have been dull with little doing. In Banks there is nothing doing except in Bank of Bombays, which are steady. In Press Companies Akbar are Rs. 15, Bearar and Mofussil Rs. 10 lower. Spinning and Weaving Companies are flat and Rs. 5 lower all round. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares have recovered to Rs. 2,800.

COTTON to-day is nominally easier on the telegrams from home, but prices here are well maintained, the natives being still keen buyers of new crops. Up-country agents still hold aloof, and it is evident that at the present level of prices there is not much disposition to sell short.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain about the same level as regards rupee prices, but the demand is a shade less active, with dearer freights and still very indifferent accounts of the home markets.

FREIGHTS are steady. The British King is reported to have filled up for Liverpool at 20s., but other boats are being held for 22s. 6d. The s. s. Khairos is reported to have been fixed for Genoa and Marseilles, January loading, at 27s. 6d.

PIECE-GOODS are steady and fairly active, but there is no change in prices worthy of notice.

COALS continue very firm for near cargoes, which are scarce, but distant shipment meets but a poor inquiry.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Share	Amt	Paid	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.					

[illegible]

Golam Baba S. Co.....	1,000	500	400	20	55
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,145
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,045
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	[illegible]				

[illegible]

[illegible]			625	Rs. 25	692½
[illegible] Company..	1,500	500	50	35	280
[illegible] S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,375xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	6	1,360
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. ..	955
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 3	Rs. 21	575
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	770
Western India S. & M. Company..........	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	930

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	325
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	20
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co...	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	245

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	490xp
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	118B	100	100	Rs. 6	134
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,800
Do. New Shares ...		500	300	...	5.0
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	2½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	70
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	9	410
Kemp & Co., Ld......	2,000	200	100	..	154
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company..	5,00	20	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,00	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
[illegible]	25	1,000	1,000	Rs. 1 0	1,150xd
[illegible]			6	..	3
[illegible]	B	100	100	..	60
[illegible]	000	100	all	14 p.ct.	116
[illegible]	000	25	25	...	24
[illegible]		50	all	Rs. 90	950
[illegible]	000	100	all	1	150
[illegible]	000	25	20	...	..

[illegible]NTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] lhousie, 1,291 tons, Captain [illegible] sterday for Dunkirk, with a [illegible]

[illegible] steamer Kerbela, 1,501 tons [illegible] d yesterday from Rangoon [illegible]

[illegible] ong, 1,240 tons, Captain J. [illegible] ay for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE steamer Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain J. E. Dyer, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, Mrs. Mayers and child, and eight deck passengers.

THE steamer Carcapedia, 1,924 tons, Captain W. A Fraser, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Penarth (17th Oct.), with a cargo of 3,130 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship Russia, 1,931 tons, Captain H. Williamson, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Liverpool (19th August), with a cargo of 2,391 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 500 tons, Captain A. May, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major Tyndal, Mr. and Mrs. L. Balli and 2 children, and 59 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
16	Cascapedia (s)	Fraser	Penarth, Oct. 17.
	Russia	Williamson.	Liverpool. Aug. 19.
	China (s).........	Dodero.......	Genoa, Oct. 24.
	Salamuttee	Naco a	Kurrachee.
17	Mirzapore (s)......	Perrins	London, Oct. 18.
	Euphrates (s).....	May	Bussorah, Nov. 3.
	H. M. S. Crocodile	Hand	Portsmouth, Oct. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
17	Arrow (s)...........	Ringheim ...	Cutch.
	Punjaub (s)	Clark	Persian Gulf.
	Lady Dalhousie (s)	Abbott.......	Dunkirk.
	H. Bolckow (s).....	Dyer	Persian Gulf.
	Surat (s)	Adamson	Trieste.
	Chittagong (s)	McKirdy.....	Zanzibar.
	Kerbela (s)..........	Wilson........	Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Mirzapore to China, &c.
Barque Speed Jotwell, Mauritius.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 13 Amberwitch, I. G ss, Gwyn, from Perim.
19 Tourmaline, H. M's. ss. Dennistoun, from Suez.
22 Sea Gull, H. M's. ss. Byles, from Suez.
29 Elphinstone, Dobso , from Cardiff.
Nov. 2 Navarino, ss, Ker, from Calcutta.
2 Palm, ss, Buck, from Akyab.
2 Pekin, ss, Symons, from Bombay.
3 Australia, ss, Alderton, from London.
3 Cathay, ss, Robbie, from Venice.
3 Ramleh, ss, Cunningham, from Calcutta.
4 Inflexible, ss, Wood, from Bombay.
4 Ross Shire, ss, Hewet, from Cardiff.
5 Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Jabul Zukur.
5 Utopia, ss, Ritchie, from Calcutta.
6 Cohanim, ss, Weddall, from Calcutta.
6 Mokta, ss, Homene, from Cardiff.
6 Arcot, ss, Clarke, from Kurrachee.
6 Ettorefieramosca, It. Covt Brachinni, from [Assab.
6 Gladis, ss, Hall, from Glasgow.
7 Dabulamanzi, ss, Langley, from Coconada.
8 Cypriano, ss, Romin, from Busreh.
8 Serapis, H. M. T. S., ss, Twiss, from Bombay.
8 Amaryllis, ss, Iliff, from Akyab.
8 Singapore, ss, Merello, from Bombay.
9 Siam, ss, Ashdown, from Calcutta.
9 Madagascar, ss, Abeille, from Marseilles.
9 Zeeland, Mackenzie, from Rotterdam.

DEPARTURES.

2 Navarino, ss, Ker, to London.
3 Sea Gull H. M's. ss, Byles, to Zanzibar.
3 Palm, ss, Buck, to Port Said F. O.
3 Pekin, ss, Symons, to London.
3 Australia, ss, Alderton, to Calcutta.
3 Cathay, ss, Robbie, to Bombay.
4 Ramleh, ss, Cuningham, to London.
4 Inflexible, ss, Wood, to Liverpool.
4 Ross Shire, ss, Hewet, to Bombay.
5 Utopia, ss, Ritchie, to Genoa.
6 Operculum, ss, Thomsen, to Jubul Zukur.
6 Cohanim, ss, Weddall, to Port Said F. O.
6 Arcot, ss, Clarke, to London.
7 Elphinstone, ss, Dobson, to Persian Gulf.
8 Gladis, ss, Hall, to China.
8 Dabulamanzi, ss, Langley, to Marseilles.
8 Cypriano, ss, Romin to London.
8 Serapis, H. M. T. S.. ss, Twiss, to London,
8 Amaryllis, ss, Iliff, to Fiume.
8 Singapore, ss, Merollo, from Assab.
9 Siam, ss, Ashdown, to London.
9 Madagascar, ss, Abeille, to Mauritius.
9 Zeeland, ss Mackenzie, to Batavia.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Amberwitch, I. G, ss, Gwyn, from Perim.
Tourmaline, H. M's. ss. Dennistoun, from Suez.
Mokta, ss, Homene, from Cardiff.
Ettorefieramosca, It. Covt Brachinni, from [Assab.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 17.

FROM GLASGOW.

Roumania (s)—45 cases gin, 65 cases whisky, 35 cases rum and 10 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 251 kegs iron nails, Rajubhoy Jewabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Goa (s)—3 cases stationery, Essabhoy Abdoolcurrim ; 6 cases medicines of sorts, Dhrumsey Bhugwan ; 140 kegs paints, 250 drums linseed oil, 1 case dye and 50 drums turpentine, Nuzurally Surufally and Co ; 6 cases clocks, Nanjee Morarjee ; 12 packages papers and 9 cases lamps, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 212 cases empty cartridges and 11 cases loaded cartridges, Treacher and Co ; 25 bales straw boards, Kessowjee Purbhoodass.
Adowa (s—75 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Lady Dalhousie (s)—20 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Peshwa (s)—12 cases medoc, Cutler Palmer, and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Roumania (s)—40 cases tobacco, Gulamally Jewanjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Canton (s)—110 cases brandy, Muncherjee Bezunjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British King (s)—650 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co ; 8 000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co ; 53 bales cotton, [illegible] ; Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy and Co ; 100 bales cotton, [illegible] ; Vurdhman Poonsey and Co ; 108 bales cotton, [illegible] ; Jewraj ; 2,531 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co ; 178 bales cotton, Vussonjee Mooljee.
Roumania (s)—476 cwts wet dates, Panachund Annund [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SHANGHAI.

[illegible]pore (s)—10 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 140 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 59 chests opium, E. J. Abraham.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 16.

Carter, Lieut.-Col., Military Act. Dept., from leave, from England.
Sandeman, Lieut.-Col., Bengal Pol. Dept., from leave, from England.
Walcott, Lieut.-Col., Comt. Dept., on duty, from Aden.
Cameron, Surg.-Major, from leave, from England.
Holmes, Surg., from leave, from England.
Wodehouse, Major, Bombay Pol. Dept., from leave, from England.
Hammond, Captain R. A., from leave, from England.
Newwall, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Clark, Bt. Col., Bengal Army, from leave, from England.
Barr, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Walker, Major, 1st Cavalry H. C., from leave, from England.
Berkeley, Col., Madras Pol. Dept., from leave, from England.
Kingscote, Major R. A., on duty, from Umballa.
Harris, Captain, E. Survey, from leave, from England.
Finden, Surg. Major, from leave, from England.
Croster, Col., R. E., from leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 17.

Elliot, Captain, Staff, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 17.

Maitland, Surg., on leave, to Poona.
Ferguson, Surg., on leave, to England.
Kingscote, Major, R. A., on duty, to Bellary.
Elliot, Captain, Staff, on duty, to Quetta.
Yerbury, Captain, R. A., on duty, to Aden.
Bawns, Col., R. E., on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 17.

E. Company will commence class firing and B. Company position drill on Monday next, the 20th instant.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at headquarters on Monday next, the 20th instant, at 5 15 p.m. (Bombay time).

There will be no parade to-day (Saturday.)

Volunteers attending the entertainment this evening are requested to do so in uniform.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General Office, Simla, Nov. 7.

The C-in-C. in India is pleased to make the lowing appointments :—

2nd Bn. Royal West Surrey Regt.—Lieut H. B. Fowler to be Interpr., vice Lieut. Tulloch, appointed a prober. for the S. C. Dated 1st Oct.

5th B. C.—Lieut. S. C. Gough, Hampshire Regt., a candidate for the Bl. S. C., to be Offg. Sqn. Officer on probation. Dated 27th Oct.

10th N. I.—Lieut. A. C. O'Donnell, supmry. on the estabt. 44th N. I. to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Mills, seconded as Adjt., 2nd Administrative Bn. N. W. P. Volunteers.

Lieut. J. G. Hunter, Wing Officer to be Qrmr.

14th N. I.—Major J. W. A. Michell, S. C. 2nd in Command late 35th N. I., on return from furlough, to be Offg. 2nd in Command with effect from date of joining, vice Wauchope on furlough.

33rd N. I.—Lieut. H. B. Thornhill, Wing Officer, to be Qmr., vice Browne, vacated, on appointment as Adjt. Hyderabad V. R. Corps.

42nd N. I.—Lieut. G. H. Butcher, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Brydon, promoted.

45th N. I.—Major C. E. D. Branson, General List Inf., Offg. 2nd in Command 6th N. I., to be Offg. 2nd in Command, vice Woodruffe, officiating as Comdt.

3rd Goorkhas.—Capt. H. M. Rose, Offg. Wing Comdr. 3rd N. I., to be Offg. Wing Comdr., vice Major Hinde, reverted to the 22nd N. I.

Capt. and Bt. Lieut.-Col. A. W. Capel, Cadre of the late 5th European L. C., on return from furlough, is posted to Meerut for general duty.

Major J. M. Trotter, S. C., 24th N. I., is appointed to officiate as D. A. Q.-M. G. at Army Head-quarter, during the absence of Lieut. Col. B. A. Combe, Offg. A. Q.-M. G. on duty with H. E. the Viceroy's Camp at Lucknow. The staff pay to which Major Trotter will be entitled, will be defrayed from H. E the Viceroy's tour fund.

Surg. Major R. Power, in joint medical charge of Simla, is appointed to the medical charge of the head quarters staff and establishment remaining at the station, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of departure of Army Head Quarters.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Persian, at Mean Meer, on 2nd Oct. :—

Lieut. H. S. P. Davies, 2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt., on probn. 2nd Sikh Infy ; Lieut. A. V. Hatch, 1st Bn. Connaught Rangers ; Lieut. J. Lamb, 22nd N. I.

With the sanction of Govt. the following orders are confirmed :—

Manchester Regt.—1st Bn. order, dated 30th Aug. appointing Capt. S. Moores, Interpr. to the Bn. with effect from the 22nd idem, vice Lang, doing duty at the depot, Sialkot.

Durham L. I.—1st Bn. order, dated 13th Oct, appointing Lieut. H. A. Cartwright to be Asst. Instr. in Musketry, with effect from the 16th idem, vice Lieut. F. S. Robb, officiating, relieved.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

2nd Bn. East Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. Col. R. L. Dashwood, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

1st Bn. South Lanc. Regt.—Major W. H. Moberly, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

1st Bn. Suffolk Regt.—Capt. C. F. Hotton-Reddell, for six months, on medical certificate.

2nd Bn. Lincon, Regt.—Capt. H. C. S. Goldfrap, for three months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

Col. J. M. Stewart, Bl. Inf. (Dy. Judge Advocate, Rawal Pindi and Peshawar circles), to Dehra Dun, for four months, on private affairs.

CALENDAR—NOVEMBER, 1882.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter .... Nov. 18th, 1h. 32·8m. p.m.
Full Moon .... ,, 25th, 6h. 53·8m. a.m.

Days.	Festivals &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
Nov.				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 18	....	6 11	5 20	4 11m / 4 35 a	10 38m / 10 29 a
Sun. 19	24th Sunday after Trinity.	6 11	5 20	5 12m / 6 0 a	11 54m / 11 52 a
Mon. 20	....	6 12	5 19	6 16m / 7 27 a	0 58 a / ..
Tu. 21	....	6 13	5 19	7 20m / 8 37 a	1 13m / 1 53 a
Wed 22	....	6 13	5 19	8 20m / 9 32 a	2 21m / 2 43 a
Thr. 23	....	6 14	5 19	9 15m / 10 21 a	3 21m / 3 31 a
Fri. 24	....	6 14	5 19	10 4m / 11 8 a	4 14m / 4 17 a
Sat. 25	....	6 15	5 19	10 51m / 11 53 a	5 4m / 5 2 a

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum..........	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 6[illegible]
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly...........	,, 3[illegible]
Quarterly [illegible]		Quarterly [illegible]	
Monthly [illegible]		Monthly [illegible]	

[illegible]

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

posite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,

Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King ; of Wurttemberg, Germany, Established 1809.

OUR SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT of these CELEBRATED PIANOS, which is unusually large, owing to the increasing demand ARRIVED THIS DAY by the AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' s.s. PANDORA. Orders are now being registered.

Their revised prices are as follows :—

Plain square Piano......................	Rs. 750
Sympathetic square	,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs	,, 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, Sept. 25, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.

IMPAIRED VISION.

DR. J. S. WELLS, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon to King's College Hospital, in his Work on "Impaired Vision" says :—"The selection of Spectacles is of great importance ; and I have no hesitation in saying that the empirical haphazard plan of selection generally employed by Opticians is but too frequently attended by the worst consequences ; and that eyes are often permanently injured, which might, by skilful treatment, have been preserved for years." MESSRS. HARRIS & LAWRENCE, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, 20, Rampart Row, next the Oriental Bank, daily (Sundays excepted) 10 to 5.

Surgeon-Major Crocker writes :—"I have received your Spectacles, they suit me admirably." H. M. Clark, Esq., M.B., Medical Missionary, Dalhousie, writes :—The Spectacles have duly arrived, they are beautiful, I have recommended some patients to write to you for Spectacles. Similar testimonials from Drs. Boyle, Hacan, Lynn, and Skipton, and hundreds of others. Pamphlet and Test Types, free on application.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT ENTERTAINMENT.

THE ENTERTAINMENT to the SQUADRON will TAKE PLACE on the OVAL on the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 18th November, 1882.

Visitors will not be admitted before 3 o'clock, Bombay Time.

PROGRAMME :

The men will land at 3 o'clock, Bombay Time.
March off at 3·15 through Rampart-row, Round the Queen's Statue, and to the Oval, through the Triumphal Arch.
The sports will commence at 4.
1st Bugle dinner at 5·45.
Bugle dinner at 6.
Fire Works at 6·30
Members of the Committee are requested to put on their badges.

N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretaries.

THE OFFICERS DINNER at 7-45 in the Pavilion near the Band-stand.
W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary, Officers Dinner Committee.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"JUSTICE" should have sent his name and address.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CROUDACE—COEN—November 14, at the Fort Chapel, by the Rev. Father Cooke, Charles Hutton Croudace, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., to Kate, youngest daughter of Mr. E. Coen, Bhosawul.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HUGHES—November 14, at Madras, the wife of Mr. G. Hughes, Mount-road, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1882.

YESTERDAY's mail brings to hand a mass of Egyptian literature which will afford food for many days' sober reflection. There is first a series of voluminous despatches which contain the diplomatic history of the affair from June 23 up till about the commencement of hostilities. Though the contents of many of the despatches have been forestalled by earlier information, there is a large number which throw light on many doubtful points, and afford certain knowledge of what were formerly more or less matters of speculation. We have also an account of the private papers of Arabi Pasha which have been secured for the defence ; a relation of the experiences of the notorious M. Ninet ; files of the *Egyptian Gazette* published during the dictatorship of Arabi ; and lastly, the Parliamentary debate on the votes of thanks to the officers and men of both branches of the service engaged in Egypt. It is true that the Ministerial utterances on this question have no great political value. It was an agreeable duty for Mr. Gladstone to eulogise the achievements of the forces, because in so doing he managed every now and again, by the exercise of a little ingenuity, to reflect their success upon his own Administration These attempts brought some of the more uncontrollable Radicals down upon him, and there were a few protests against the attempted mixing up of political with military questions. In fact, an amendment was moved by an Irish member, on a suggestion from Mr. Labouchere, and supported by Mr. Edward Clarke from the Conservative benches, that the phrase in the vote of thanks referring to "the suppression of the military rebellion" should be excised, on the ground that it committed the House to an expression of opinion as to the merits of the war. The amendment was, of course, rejected by an overwhelming majority, and not much importance is to be attached to it, because it was more an effort on the part of the "independent" members to keep themselves *en* [illegible]

[illegible] has been quite equal to the occasion. According to the "inspired" utterances of such organs of publicity as exist at Constantinople, "anarchy has been avoided in Egypt solely by the efforts of the Sovereign Power, which alone succeeded in shortening the operations and preventing new disasters, by making the resistance suddenly cease !" There is no reason why the number of claimants for the discomfiture of Arabi should be limited even to Mr. Gladstone and the Sultan. Possibly the Khedive may like to possess some credit ; and perhaps even Arabi himself, when he is allowed to have his say, may claim to have enabled Sir Garnet Wolseley to carry all before him at Tel-el-Kebir. One individual only seems to accept his full share of responsibility for abetting the "rebellion," and that is Arabi's whilom adviser, M. Ninet. This gentleman was arrested in Cairo, and kept a prisoner in gaols whose filth and wretchedness he describes very eloquently. He was, after some detention, ordered to be deported to Smyrna. He managed to make his escape, however, when the ship put into the Piræus, and ultimately reached Berne. He is now in England, as he says, "to assist him (Arabi) with my evidence, and I am writing a history of the revolution and the war, and I hope before long to make the cause of justice appear." Speaking of his share in the matter, he says : "A quarrel was forced upon him (Arabi) by European diplomacy—I do not say by Europe—and he found himself obliged to fight your (the *Times's*) countrymen. I could not hesitate. I joined him in his evil fortune. If I had been younger I should have fought for him. Being an old man I served in his ambulance." Amid the wreck of unstable friendships it is refreshing (apart altogether from the merits of the case) to find a man who confesses so entirely to his sympathy with a lost cause. It affords, at any rate, some guarantee that in the investigation now being carried on something more than one version of the story will be produced.

There is one passage of the Blue-book which deserves to be read in the light of current events. In the negotiations with the Porte in view of Turkish intervention, Lord Dufferin appears to have given the Sultan distinctly to understand that if he did not at once proceed to restore order and vindicate the authority of his representative, "the intention had been already formed of securing our interests by resorting to an armed occupation of Egypt other than through the instrumentality of Turkey." This declaration must be held to govern, in some measure, the present claim of Turkey to send a Commissioner to Cairo. According to to-day's telegrams, the Porte, not satisfied with the reiterated refusals of the British Government, are still insisting on sending a Special Commissioner to Egypt. It will not be difficult for the Government to resist this request in view of their declaration in June last. It will be contended that due notice was given to the Sultan that if he did not interfere another Power would, and that too without his permission. He did not do so, in spite of the notification, and he must, therefore, consider himself bound by the consequences. Of course it would be absurd to send Dervish Pasha back again without the permission of Lord Granville. To do so would simply expose him to the rebuff which M. Bredif received. This would be even more damaging to his prestige than his present exclusion, and the knowledge of this will account for the insistence of the Porte that England should consent to the despatch of a Commissioner. But the despatches of July last prove that the British Government had no belief in the sincerity of the Sultan. On the 23rd of that month Lord Granville asked the French to join in an instruction to their Ambassadors to inform their colleagues at the Conference that, unless Turkey promptly accepted the proposition of the Powers, England and France could no longer rely on Turkish intervention. The French Government did not accept Lord Granville's proposal, and the sequel shows that England on this belief intervened on her own account. Notwithstanding rumours about the Sultan being instigated by Russia or Germany, a well-founded belief exists that the Porte is anxious to bring about an alliance, or an agreement of some sort, with England. Whether this desire springs from any sincere belief in the efficacy of an English alliance, or merely in the hope of discovering an expedient for saving as much as possible of the suzerainty, is a matter of conjecture. The balance of probability supports the latter theory, and it being the one likely to be most acceptable to Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, it may be concluded that they will not permit an emissary of the Sultan to set foot in Egypt, so long as they are the directors of the Khedive's actions.

THE members of the Bombay Hunt have much to answer for. They have been unconsciously the cause of serious allegations being brought against their gallant countrymen in Egypt. At a critical moment of the struggle, when men's minds were highly strung and their imaginations excited to a feverish pitch, they insisted on having a pack of hounds sent through the Canal *en route* to Bombay. This pack bids fair to become historic. Shortly after it passed Port Said, a son of M. de Lesseps informed his indignant friends in Paris that a pack of bloodhounds had been sent with the British troops to hunt down the Egyptian fugitives. It was only a Frenchman who could have mistaken a foxhound for a bloodhound. In their version of the affair, the Egyptians have been more circumspect. In one of the numbers of the *Al Wakaya al Masriyeh*, the *Egyptian Gazette* published by Arabi's Government, Abdelall reported from Damietta to the Sub-Minster of War that "a ship has been passing through the Canal to Ismailia, filled with a cargo of hunting dogs, to act as scouts for the English soldiers when they go out to fight. We conclude," continues this veracious commander, "from their now having recourse to dogs, that the climax of their ill-success and of their defeat has come." Surely history, which keeps a page for the geese of the Capitol, and the hound of Robert Bruce, will not grudge a paragraph for the Bombay Hunt and their "cargo of hunting-dogs !"

THE telegram transmitted by Reuter containing Lord Hartington's statement as to the proposal for the Government to take a certain quantity of iron and steel manufactured here yearly for ten years, is too bald to admit of much criticism. It is not unlikely that the proposition is connected with the transfer to a company of the iron-works in Bengal, which Government have lately expressed their wish to make over to a company. We quite approve of the principle adopted by Lord Ripon's Government, of buying, so far as possible, their stores in India. We believe this to be for the interest of Government as well as of the country. With proper reservations as to price—and this has been carefully attended to by Government heretofore—we think that Government could fairly undertake a contract to buy materials manufactured in India for a term of years. And we shall be much disappointed if the manufacturing interests at home bring influences to bear on the Secretary of State to prevent this. We of course do not say that any such influence has been used in the present case, nor are we in possession of sufficient information to approve or disapprove of Lord Hartington's view. It is nevertheless most important to be very jealous of the interests of this country in this matter, and to anticipate, if possible, any adverse influence from home. The present Government ought to have our hearty support in their endeavours to encourage the various industries of this country.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT arrived yesterday, and on Monday the High Court will re-open its doors after vacation. But for the absence of Mr. Justice Melville, the High Court would have sat with its full judicial complement. The accession of Mr. Justice Scott would, in the ordinary course, have involved some changes which, however, have been avoided. For example, Mr. Justice Pinhey would have been transferred from the Appellate to the Original side, and Mr. Justice Raymond West would have gone to the Appellate. It will be obvious, however, that the transfer of Mr. Pinhey from the Appellate side would not have been beneficial to the court. The minute knowledge which the hon'ble judge possesses of the language and customs of the natives—a knowledge gathered from many years' residence in the mofussil—would have been lost to the side where it is of real value, without any compensating advantage being offered to the Original side. As matters are now arranged Mr. Justice West will remain on the Original side (an arrangement which will be gratifying to suitors), where also Mr. Justice Scott will take his seat.

IN another column will be found the particulars of to day's entertainment to the sailors. Though the decorations are by no means as numerous as they were three weeks ago, there was a very respectable display of bunting hung out up to last night in honour of the tars, and probably more flags will be shown to-day. About 350 blue-jackets will take part in the march, in addition to the men of the Indian Marine and the sowars. At the officers' dinner in the evening the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley will preside, and the Hon'ble W. M. Macaulay will occupy the vice-chair.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 27.

THE re-assembling of Parliament has enabled the Ministry to give a dramatic completeness to its little war in Egypt by offering to the Army and Navy the thanks of Parliament while their exploits are still fresh in our remembrance. Of the speeches made last night when the vote of thanks was moved, Mr. Gladstone's was emphatically the worst. It was in the Premier's laboriously diffuse style, and its tediousness was not lightened by a single happy expression. Lord Granville made a neat and graceful little oration ; but the speech of the Duke of Cambridge surpassed in excellence of matter and style anything that was said by the professional orators in either House ; and it would be difficult for any one in either of the services to desire to be praised in a more warm-hearted and at the same time discriminating manner. The Duke maintained a significant silence on the vexed question of the value of the recent campaign in testing the efficiency of the short service system. Mr. Gladstone, with characteristic rashness, took a side at once in the controversy by triumphantly announcing that the number of reserve men who fought at Tel-el-Kebir was only 1,000, or about one in fifteen of the force engaged, and that all the rest of the troops were men "within the actual terms of their service" with the colours. This statement is satisfactory so far as it goes ; but Mr. Gladstone overlooks what I take to be the main objection urged against short service, namely, that it has destroyed the regimental system, and that the battalions of the divisions sent first on foreign service are made up of picked men from the whole army, leaving only rejected men from these battalions and quite young soldiers at home. Under the old system each regiment was complete in itself and contained a very large proportion of old soldiers. Thus, although the tremendous losses our army suffered in the Crimean War—in which 24,000 men, or the whole of the force first landed, perished in battle or by disease—undoubtedly weakened the morale of the regiments first sent on active service by filling their ranks with recruits, there remained many good regiments to reinforce them ; and it is an acknowledged fact that our army in the spring of 1856 had been restored to a high state of efficiency, as was proved by the splendid work it did during the two succeeding years in India. The question is, if the new organisation would give us equally good results, supposing the endurance of the army were exposed to a similar strain by the outbreak of a European war. Colonel Milne-Home, at the dinner given to the Horse Guards the other evening, ironically congratulated Sir Garnet Wolseley on having surrounded himself with seasoned soldiers in Egypt, and it is plain that, ardent believer as Sir Garnet is in the virtues of boy-soldiers, he took extremely good care to leave as many of them as he could in England when organising an expedition he was himself to command. It is understood that Sir F. Roberts has written a paper on the whole question of the merits of short service, which is to appear in the forthcoming number of one of the monthly reviews, and so we shall now have the matter thoroughly threshed out. Meanwhile, it would be ungracious to deny that, whether the troops in Egypt were young or old soldiers, they did the work they had to do remarkably well. This is the almost universal opinion in England, as is proved by the extraordinary cordiality of the public reception given to the Household Cavalry ; and Sir Wilfrid Lawson only found two other English Radicals willing to go along with him into the lobby last night in opposing the vote of thanks.

No explanation has been vouchsafed to Parliament of the policy which the Government intend to pursue in Egypt. Lord Granville, however, last night, in reply to Lord Salisbury, committed himself to a declaration that "it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to maintain the Khedive as the head of the state in Egypt." This resolution, then, may be taken as fixed and unalterable, and it obviously involves the maintenance of the military, financial, and political ascendancy of England in Egypt. For the Khedive's own Ministers admit that without English help their administration would break down, and it is obvious that they have no partisans among the Arab population, and that the only friends on whom they can rely are the worthless Turks and Circassians who have returned in the Khedive's train, and under the protection of our troops, to resume their old work of plundering and oppressing the native Egyptians. Now that the political prisoners have been permitted to make known to English counsel all that they have suffered in the Khedive's prisons at the hands of his most intimate and devoted attendants, it will be impossible for England to countenance the Palace system of government by means of unworthy foreign favourites which Arabi, at the head of the whole native population, struggled to overthrow. The camarilla of Turks and Circassians must, in fact, as Arabi urges, be banished from Egypt before any hope can be entertained for the good government of the country, and England alone is strong enough to effect this purification. The war has, to use Mr. Gladstone's elegant language, "destroyed, smashed, and pulverized" all pre-existing institutions in Egypt, and left the English with the responsibility of building up an entirely new system of administration. Although the war was still in last night's resolutions called "a military rebellion against the authority of the Khedive," English Liberals themselves now feel that this is a ridiculous misuse of terms, that what we have put down in Egypt was a national movement, and that, while we are pledged to keep the Khedive on the throne, we must make atonement for the wrong we have done to the people by proving to them that they may rely upon us to give them a just, honest, and efficient Government for the future. Arabi himself says he is satisfied English protection alone can now save his country ; and we are already beginning to look upon the defeated Egyptian leader as a great man who has been more sinned against than sinning. The rising in the Soudan, again, and the victories won by the false prophet over the Egyptian troops, will in all probability compel England to undertake a new campaign in order to guard Egypt proper against invasion. As we have disbanded the national forces, the duty of protecting the southern frontier of Egypt will necessarily fall on English troops, and we cannot escape performing this duty by saying that it does not matter to us what becomes of the Soudan, for the rebel leader will not pause when he has gained possession of that province, but will try to make himself master of the whole valley of the Nile. Practically, therefore, we already stand committed to the establishment of an English protectorate in Egypt, as the outcome of our unselfish war.

It is a satisfaction to know that Europe is not likely to meddle with us, whatever we may do in Egypt. Sir Charles Dilke states that the sittings of the Conference at Constantinople have been formally discontinued, so that no interference from that quarter need be anticipated. Then the Sultan is trembling in his shoes at the prospect of an exposure of his double-dealing in Egypt now that Arabi's correspondence with his agents is about to be published ; and, instead of worrying England, the Sultan is likely to make abject protestations of friendship, and to offer any concession in his power in order to buy back the good will of this country. As for France, her hands are tied by the treaty she has made with the Bey of Tunis. It is impossible for her, seeing the use she has made of the successes of her troops in Tunis, to object seriously to the conversion of Egypt into a province of the British Empire, as a legitimate consequence of the victory of Tel-el-Kebir. Besides, France is threatened just now with a revival of internal anarchy. Prudent citizens are removing their capital from a country in which the operatives generally seem to have adopted the Irish idea that all property belongs to the working class, and to be intent on putting it into practice by the employment of dynamite to destroy their employers. A strong wave of Socialism is now passing over all Western Europe, and holders of property in France, feeling that the Government is not strong enough to cope with the revolutionary party, are realizing their effects and bringing their money to England. The *Times* of this morning attributes the rise in the price of English Consols to constant investments of French capital. You will observe, too, that the Bourse in Paris, and in sympathy with it speculation on our own Stock Exchange in foreign securities, are depressed by a secret uneasiness as to the future which the termination of the Egyptian war has done nothing to remove. In one word, the French Republic after twelve years' trial is a failure. France really has no Government at all. Gambetta appears to be the only man who can rule her with a strong hand ; and, if he comes into office again, we shall certainly have a renewal next spring of war between France and Germany. We are, therefore, free to do what we like in Egypt, and it remains to be seen to what use Mr. Gladstone's Ministry will put this magnificent and unequalled opportunity.

The fate of Professor Palmer, Captain Gill, and Lieutenant Charrington is now, unhappily, no longer doubtful. We can all see, after the event, that it was an act of sheer insanity for those three Englishmen to go amongst the Bedouins with £3,000 in gold to buy camels, at a time when the whole Arab race regarded every Englishman as their enemy. In the best of times the temptation of so large a sum of money would probably have been found irresistible by the tribes of the desert ; but, when England was at war with the Arab rulers of Egypt, it must have seemed a duty as well as a pleasure to the Bedouins to rob and murder the foolish Englishmen who had trusted themselves amongst them. No doubt the adventure would never have been risked if the Home Ministry had recognized the plain truth, that we were at war with the Arabs, instead of deluding itself and its friends with the absurd pretence that we had only sent troops to Egypt to restore Mussulman rule there. It will be well for Arabi if no suspicion falls on him that he was in correspondence with the Sheikh who put our countrymen to death.

It is not expected that the autumn session will last beyond the middle of November. Both parties are anxious to have the ugly business of the *clôture* disposed of ; and, if the Conservatives have made energetic efforts to prolong the debates on such questions as whether the chairman of committees shall have the same powers of terminating a debate as are to be entrusted to the Speaker, their only reason for doing so is because they think the vital principle of the new rules of procedure should first be settled. The whole controversy is as to whether the *clôture* shall be imposed by a bare majority or not. Mr. Gladstone spoke on the first night of the session with a great show of moderation on this subject, declaring that he would not treat it as a question of confidence, but would leave the House to dispose of it in whatever way best suited its own dignity and honour. He, however, intimated that the Ministry had not changed its mind as to the necessity of giving the right of *clôture* to a mere majority, and he probably knew while he was speaking that he could count on a sufficient number of votes to ensure the rejection of Mr. Gibson's amendment in favour of a two-thirds majority. Strenuous efforts have been made to conciliate the Parnellites. A committee of inquiry, composed of the leading members of the House, has been granted to report upon Mr. Gray's committal to prison by Justice Lawson, and the complaints of the Home Rulers against the Court Valuers under the Land Act have also been listened to with a friendly ear. It is unlikely, therefore, that the Parnellites will vote with the Opposition for Mr. Gibson's amendment ; and in that case the Ministerial proposals will be carried easily. Conscious of their coming triumph, the Liberals already show themselves impatient of any criticism of the new rules of procedure ; and the way in which they have tried to shout down Conservative speakers in the debates of the last two days is a bad omen as regards the fulfilment of the prophecy that they will never abuse the right of *clôture* when they get it.

Lord Randolph Churchill's re-appearance in the House was signalized by what looked very like a transfer to him of the leadership of the Conservative party. The constitutional point he raised, about the illegality of prolonging a session of Parliament after the passing of the Appropriation Act, was interesting and important, but it should evidently have been brought forward and discussed before the adjournment in August. It was left, however, to the ingenuity of Mr. Gorst to discover it during the vacation. The real value of the debate lay in the evidence the division list afforded, that nearly the whole Opposition is now prepared to pay allegiance to Lord Randolph. Do not misunderstand me as speaking with authority on this subject. I only criticise what goes on as an independent observer ; and in that capacity I may say that I do not believe Mr. E. Clarke would have spoken as he did at Darlington a few weeks ago if some great change in the leadership of the Conservative party were not impending. Mr. Clarke is an able man and a good speaker, and I daresay he chafes under the rebuke he got from Sir S. Northcote last session for putting himself forward prominently with a plan of his own for regulating the procedure of the House of Commons. But he would hardly have ventured, had he stood alone, to criticise the dual leadership of the Conservative party as a temporary arrangement which could not be relied on to work satisfactorily, or to say boldly that the party must have one leader, and that he must sit in the House of Commons. If Sir Stafford Northcote resign what he must often feel to be a thankless office, his only possible successor in the present state of the party is Lord R. Churchill.

It is gratifying to see that a company has at last been formed to construct railways in India without asking for a Government guarantee. The Northern Bengal Company are to get nothing from the State but a free grant of land for 99 years. [illegible] hope this example will soon be extensively followed. India wants 200 more millions of English capital invested in railways before her resources can be properly developed.

J. M. M.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday afternoon was considered the Town Council's Resolution recommending the Corporation to guarantee the retention of Mr. [illegible] B. Braham's services for a period of 2½ years, from the 6th October, 1882, with the grant of one year's furlough at the end of that period and the grant of six months' gratuity, if there should be then no further requirement of his services. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Bomanjee Cursetjee seconded the adoption of the Council's recommendation. Dr. Blaney opposed the proposition, which was supported by Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee ; and after some little discussion it was carried. Mr. Macfarlane moved that, for the purpose of purifying the lakes and tanks belonging to the Municipal Corporation, it is desirable that steps should be taken for the introduction into them of certain kinds of fish, and for their propagation and preservation, and that a committee be appointed for the purpose of carrying out that object. Mr. Macfarlane pointed out that in many countries lakes and ponds were stocked with fish in order that the purity of the water might be preserved, but in Bombay very little had as yet been done in this direction. During the hot months there was in Vehar and Tulsi an accumulation of small green globules, whether vegetable or animal he was not quite sure ; but there could hardly be any doubt that there were many classes of fish that would make those particular globules their food. Moreover when water was still and stagnant it was always apt to become more unwholesome than when kept in motion by fish. Mr. R. N. Khote seconded the proposition. The Municipal Commissioner stated that under Section 142 of the Municipal Act he had exclusive control of the Vehar lake. He had received a communication from the Piscatorial Society of Western India upon the subject of stocking the lakes of Vehar and Tulsi with fish, and he replied to the effect that he was unable to accede to the request. Mr. Carroll supported Mr. Macfarlane's resolution, and pointed out that the question of fishing need not come before the Corporation for some years, as it would be four or five years before the fish arrived at anything like their full growth. Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee opposed the appointment of a permanent committee, and after some further discussion Mr. Macfarlane amended his resolution as follows :—"That, for the purpose of purifying the lakes and tanks belonging to the Municipal Corporation, it is desirable that steps should be taken for the introduction into them of certain kinds of fish, and for their propagation and preservation, and that the Municipal Commissioner be asked to take such steps as he may consider necessary to carry out that object." The amended resolution was carried.

THE ENTERTAINMENT TO THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON.

THE Secretaries publish to-day a notice containing a programme of the events of this afternoon's entertainment. The sailors and the men of the 6th Bengal Cavalry will meet at the Apollo bunder at 3 o'clock, and, headed by the bands of the 4th King's Own, 4th N. I., and Bombay Volunteers, will march through Rampart-row, round the Queen's Statue, by Mayo-road, and through the triumphal arch into the Oval. The sports will commence at 4 o'clock, local time, to be followed by dinner to the men at 6 p. m. We are glad to see that the fireworks are fixed this time for a much earlier hour, viz., 6-30 p. m. On the last occasion it was 10 o'clock before the fireworks commenced, and many people living at a distance from the Fort were obliged to go away without seeing them. Better arrangements have also been made about refreshments. Messrs. Green and Read, of the Apollo-bunder, who supply the dinner to the sailors as well as the officers, have raised a large *mandva* for the sale of refreshments, and so have Messrs. Morenas and Co. for selling ices, cakes, tea, and coffee. Visitors will not be admitted to the Oval before 3 o'clock, and there will be no cards of admission, so that all respectable people will be allowed to go in. The seats in the *mandva* and for seeing the sports will be reserved for ladies only.

The officers' dinner will be at 7-45, Bombay time. The bands of the 4th King's Own, the 10th N. I., and the Volunteers will play at intervals, and a dancing place will be set apart for the sailors. The services of the Italian band from the Apollo Refreshment Rooms have been requisitioned. All the arrangements for keeping order in the Oval and in Rotten-row will be in the hands of the police only, and so there will be no confusion. No spectators will be allowed in Rotten-row.

THE sports to-day are to take place on the east side of the Oval, opposite the Secretariat. The following is the programme :—

	P. M.		Prizes 1st Rs.	2nd Rs.
1.	4-0	100 Yds. Flat. Open to Sailors of Indian Marine, and to the 6th Bengal Cavalry	10	5
2.	4-5	100 Yds. Flat. Open to Sailors of H. M.'s Ships of War in harbour	10	5
3.	4-10	Tug of War. Teams of 12. Open to Sailors of Indian Marine and to the Native Regiments returned from Egypt and in Garrison. First Ties	24	
4.	4-20	Tug of War. Teams of 12. Open to Sailors of H. M.'s Ships of War in harbour and to the European Regiments in Garrison. First Ties.	24	
5.	4-30	Sack Race. Open to Sailors of Indian Marine and to the 6th Bengal Cavalry	8	4
6.	4-40	300 Yds. Flat. Open to Sailors of H. M.'s Ships of War in harbour	10	5
7.	4-45	300 Yds. Flat. Open to Sailors of Indian Marine and to the 6th Bengal Cavalry	10	5
8.	4-55	Donkey Race. Open to Sailors of H. M.'s Ships of War in harbour	8	4
9.	5-5	Tug of War Final. Winners of No. 3		
10.	5-15	Sack Race. Open to Sailors of H. M's Ships of War in harbour	8	4
11.	5-20	150 Yds. Flat. Open to Marine Battalion and 10th N. I.	10	5
12.	5-25	Tug of War. Final Winners of No. 4		
13.	5-30	150 Yds. Flat. Open to all Soldiers of European Regiments and all Sailors of H. M.'s Ships of War	10	5

Entries to be sent as soon as possible to Honorary Secretary, Sports Committee, Bombay Gymkhana.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER [illegible]
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11-30 a. m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 163 and 1[illegible]
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 160, 19[illegible] 234.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers in the morning at half-past seven o'c[illegible] Madras time at all services.
The offertories will be devoted to the poor.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMB[illegible]
8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
WEEK-DAYS.—Morning Prayer daily, at 7-30 a.m.
Official time at all services.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEM[illegible]
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Hym[illegible] 317, and 107.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 29[illegible] and 235.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.
Bombay time at all services.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMB[illegible]
6-30 a. m.—Holy Communion (Plain).
7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a. m.—Matins.
5 p. m.—Children's Service.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Bombay time at all services.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CAMMATTEEPOORA.

TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBE[illegible]
7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 277, and 298.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning eleven o'clock on board the barque Glencaladh. Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and men are cordially invited to attend.

A launch for friends from shore will leave Apollo bunder at 10-25, and Apollo-bunder at 10-35 a. m. precisely.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

ON Sunday next there will be Divine Service at 11 in the harbour on board a steamer ; at 4-30 p.m. the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home ; 6-30 p. m. at Prince's Dock, on board the s. s. [illegible] instant. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. Bibles, prayer-books, and magazines can be had by applying to the Chaplain. The Mission to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARABI'S TRIAL.

CAIRO, Nov. 16.

The difficulty in connection with the cross-examination of witnesses for the defence has been arranged between Mr. Broadley, the counsel, and the Government prosecution, the latter having conceded to the defence the right of cross-examination.

The re-examination of Arabi's colleagues will commence to-day.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.

The Turkish Government insist upon sending a Special Commissioner to Egypt.

THE INDIAN IRON INDUSTRY.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons last evening, said that he had informed the Indian Government that the plan of the Indian Public Works Department to take annually for ten years a fixed quantity of iron and steel manufactured in India was open to serious objection.

THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMPBELLPORE, Nov. 17, 1882.

The Viceroy arrived at Attock at 4 o'clock this afternoon. H.E. embarked in a boat and proceeded down the river to Thandobhar under a salute which resounded amongst the surrounding hills. He inspected the bridge, Mr. O,Callogham, Chief Engineer, explaining the details of the work. The Viceroy expressed his interest in the work; and left for Lahore at at 8 o'clock.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Azra arrived here from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast this afternoon.

MALTA, Nov. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 15th inst.

PORT SAID, Nov. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, homeward bound from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Teheran arrived here this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7lbs. Shirtings 5-7½

8¼lbs. do. 6-9

40's Mule Twist 0-9¾

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 82¼

4½ per cent. do. 87¼

3 per cent. Consols for account 102½

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 100⅝

5 per cent. French Rentes 114

Bar Silver 51 5-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ......£9,000,000, Inc. £100,000.

Bills Discounted ......£22,500,000, Dec. £300,000.

Bullion ......£22,300,000, Unchanged.

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 39 per cent.

Arrival—Clifton.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 17.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

MADRAS, Nov. 17, 2-10 P. M.—Gutzlaff-Nagasaki cable interrupted.

AMONGST the passengers arrived by the mail-steamer yesterday are one Bombay and two Calcutta judges—Mr. John Scott, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Prinsep. Sir Robert and Lady Sandeman also arrived by the same steamer. Mr. Alfred Howell, son of Sir Arthur Howell and brother of Mr. Howell, Chief Secretary to the Government of India, has also arrived in Bombay *en route* for Ceylon; and Lord Yarborough, a young Yorkshire nobleman, has also arrived to spend the cold weather in India. More distinguished visitors are expected by the next mail.

COLONEL SIR R. SANDEMAN has been granted one month's extension of leave.

MR. JOHN SCOTT, appointed a judge of the High Court at Bombay, arrived by the mail steamer yesterday, morning and will take his seat on the bench on Monday next. The Hon'ble Mr Latham, who acted as a judge of the court, reverts to his acting appointment as Advocate-General.

SIR FREDERICK AND LADY ROBERTS arrived at the Boree-bunder station at 7 a. m. yesterday by the Poona train. Lady Roberts was a passenger by yesterday's mail-steamer to England.

COLONEL BRADFORD, Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, is now on his way from England, and is expected to reach Abu on the 22nd or 23rd instant. He will take over charge from Colonel Walter, who is now officiating, and the latter will resume his duties at Oodeypore as Resident.

MR. CURSETJEE RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE DUBASH, the new Parsee Civilian, has been posted to Broach as Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

MR. NANABHAI HARIDAS, who has been appointed to act as a judge of the High Court during the absence on leave of Mr. Justice Melvill, will take his seat on the Appellate Side from Monday next. The Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., acts for Mr. Nanabhai as Government Pleader.

WE see that the *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta did Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy the honour of telegraphing a full report of his speech at the preliminary meeting, at which it was resolved that the Indian Contingent should be entertained in Bombay on returning from Egypt; and the *Times* publishes the speech in its telegraph columns *in extenso*.

MR. WILLIAM MANT COGHLAN, late of the Bombay Civil Service, and Sessions Judge of Tanna, has been appointed a Private Chamberlain to His Holiness the Pope.

THE Maharaja of Benares has set an excellent example to other large landed proprietors, by taking up the cause of agricultural improvement in a very practical way. He has offered to remit as a reward the rent of one beegah of land in each patwari's circle which shall be pronounced by the cultivator's own class-brethren to be the best cultivated. The tehsildars of the Maharaja's domains are warned that His Highness looks to them to conscientiously assist in carrying out his ideas, and will reward them according to the results they can show.

WITH reference to a report published by the Calcutta *Statesman*, Mr. G. W. Allen has telegraphed to the Editor of that paper in the following terms:—"Your Lahore correspondent's statement that I have made any offer to execute the Punjab Government printing is without foundation. Kindly correct."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* announces to its readers that Colonel A. Cory, who has been joint editor of the journal ever since it was started in 1877, has been obliged, by ill-health, to give up his duties and return to England. Our contemporary says:—It was mainly through Colonel Cory's ability and perseverance that the *Civil and Military Gazette* survived the difficulties it had, in common with all Indian journals, to encounter during the first two years of its existence. Colonel Cory has always shown himself a fearless advocate of justice and right: and his political views, though they may have been identified, by writers of the opposite school, with what is termed Jingoism, have been largely confirmed by the hard logic of events, which have proved that his fears of a Russian advance towards the Indian frontier were not the mere ravings of a Russophobist, but the thoughtful reflections of one who had thoroughly studied his subject.

THE *Standard*:—"The Governor-General of India intends, we understand, to take steps to acknowledge the services rendered by the troops forming the Indian Contingent under the command of Major-General Sir Herbert Macpherson in Egypt, but what form the recognition will take is not known."

MAJOR-GENERAL D. C. DRURY LOWE, C. B., who commanded the Cavalry in the late operations in Egypt, will, on return to England, remain for some time unemployed, pending the completion of Major-General Sir Frederick Fitz-Wygram's period of service as Inspector-General of Cavalry and Cavalry Brigadier at Aldershot, of which appointment he will receive the first offer.

THE Countess Granville, Lady Wolseley, and Mrs. Gladstone were in the Ladies' Gallery in the House of Commons on October 27, during the proceedings on the motion for the vote of thanks to Her Majesty's forces engaged in the war in Egypt.

IT is no doubt true, as Mr. Herbert Gladstone says, that he is not in the secrets of the Government; but for all that, the *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks, the following passage may perhaps be safely taken to indicate more than the merely "pious opinion" of a private member —

As to the cost of the war, he thought that, at the utmost, it would only be right to call upon the Egyptians for the cost of the army of occupation. The Government had all along denied that they had undertaken the war for the sake of the bondholders and therefore it would be hard to call upon the bondholders to pay. He thought the wisest policy would be for England to bear the chief cost herself.

REGARDING the Hova Mission to Paris, the *Standard's* correspondent telegraphed on October 25:—"Though Queen Ranavalo's Ambassadors are provided with power to conclude a new Treaty with the French Government, it appears highly improbable that the Madagascar question will be promptly settled. The instructions given the Ambassadors when they left Tananarive determined the base of a future Treaty, but this starting-point is in absolute contradiction to what the French style their "legitimate pretensions." The Ambassadors, invoking the Treaty signed by Napoleon in 1868, will not admit that there can be any doubt concerning the recognition of the authority of their Sovereign over the whole island. The *Liberté* asserts, however, that there exists a letter addressed by the Hova authorities to the Emperor, in which it is clearly stated that the Treaty of 1868 could not be interpreted as in any way modifying the Treaties entered into between France and the various tribes inhabiting the island. There is therefore a kind of deadlock in the negotiations, which will probably end in the French landing at Monmousanga and the other customs ports along the north-west coast where the Hova flag has been hoisted."

REPORTS received by the mail show that the Archbishop of Canterbury continues to make slow progress towards convalescence. Dr. Carpenter has not yet found it advisable to allow him to sit up, although the patient is moved from one bed to another. It was thought that he would probably be allowed to sit up at the end of the week, but it will be a long time before he can fully recover.

REPRESENTATIONS are, it is said, to be made to the War Office as to the great expense which will be entailed on the officers and men of the force which has been detailed for the occupation of Egypt in consequence of the cost of living and the great injury done to clothing, &c., and the Secretary of State for War is to be recommended to consult with the Lords of the Treasury in order that steps may be taken to compensate officers and men in some way for the losses sustained by them in the public service.

IN the House of Commons, on October 26, Lord Stanley of Alderley asked whether Her Majesty's Government would now reinstate the name of Colonel Valentine Baker in the *Army List*. The Earl of Morley said that it was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to reinstate Colonel Valentine Baker.

IN accordance with his own wish, Sir Garne Wolseley will be raised to the Peerage under the designation of Lord Wolseley of Cairo, and not Lord Wolseley of Egypt, as was at first suggested. As regards the more substantial reward to be voted him, the case of Lord Napier of Magdala will be taken as a precedent, though it is possible a larger sum will be proposed than on that occasion.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT is to be created a Grand Cross of the Bath, when the honours are given for the campaign in Egypt, in recognition of his services whilst in command of a Brigade. Lieutenant-General Sir John Adye, late Chief of the Staff to Sir Garnet Wolseley in Egypt, is to be created a Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and it is in contemplation to confer a similar honour on Major-Generals Sir Archibald Alison, Sir Evelyn Wood, and Sir Herbert Macpherson.

THE principal Staff officers employed in Egypt, including Sir Garnet Wolseley, are said to have been so favourably impressed with the splendid performances of the machine guns worked by the Naval Brigade in Egypt, that the War Office authorities will be now strongly recommended to consider the desirability of putting field machine guns to a practical test at Aldershot or elsewhere, with a view to their being adopted as an adjunct to our present field equipment. At the bombardment of Alexandria the practice of the machine guns was so effective that the Egyptian gunners were unable to stand by their guns. Naval officers speak of the Gatlings and Nordenfeldts in the very highest terms. It is felt by all competent critics that occasions might arise when machine guns might be found to be of the greatest possible value to an army in the field; and so many improvements have been introduced in the guns themselves since they first came to notice in the Franco-German war that all infantry officers are of opinion that the time has now arrived when the whole question should be gone into and discussed by an independent committee.

WE (*Allen's Indian Mail*) are glad to see that Colonel Phelps, the able Commissary-General of Bombay, and his active and energetic lieutenant, Colonel Swinhoe, have received, both from the Bombay Government and from the Military Department of the Government of India, the *kudos* they so richly deserve for their work in getting off the Egyptian Expedition. The rapidity and the efficiency with which the Bombay Commissariat worked on this occasion, inspired by memories of Sir Richard Temple—under circumstances of great difficulty owing to the bad weather of the monsoon—deserve and will doubtless receive some reward more substantial than mere praise.

THE *Standard* is "glad to be able to state that, although some disappointment has been occasioned among the officers and men of the Indian Contingent at the unimportant part the force under General Macpherson's command played in the recent operations in Egypt, it is intended to give the Staff regimental officers their fair share of honours when the *Gazette* appears announcing the rewards which Her Majesty is to be recommended to confer upon officers in recognition of their services during the campaign." There was an attempt to make something of a grievance of the facts that the Indian Contingent was broken up, and that the Indian troops were to some extent kept behind at Tel-el-Kebir; but it is scarcely correct to say that the troops who seized Zagazig and induced Cairo to surrender without a blow played "an unimportant part" in the campaign.

ON the letter from M. Ninet to the *Times*, which we reproduce in another column, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that it is "very painful reading in more senses than one. But have M. Ninet and M. Ninet's friends fully estimated the inevitable result of all these protestations of theirs against the misdeeds of the Egyptian Government? Every such letter as this of M. Ninet, every telegram describing the ill-treatment of Arabi and his fellow-prisoners, increases the tendency, already almost irresistible, in favour of substituting for the ideal of Egypt for the Egyptians that of an English Government of Egypt for the sake of the Egyptians. It is no use to say we are all for leaving the Egyptians to stew in their own juice, and then to interfere whenever any particular incident in the cooking shocks English sensibilities."

THE Scottish *Christian Leader* says:—"Arabi has been faring rather hardly in the Scottish pulpit, if all stories are true. One minister in Forfarshire preached a war sermon in which he declared that 'if he could lay his hands on the rebel he would, with the greatest pleasure, hang Arabi over the precentor's pulpit.'"

A TELEGRAM from Lyons, dated October 27, states:—The situation here is critical. A panic has seized the population, who look upon an outbreak as inevitable. The theatres last night were empty, and the banks and public buildings are threatened by the mob. Measures of precaution are being taken.

A TELEGRAM from Alexandria, Oct. 27, says:—Intelligence received here from Mecca states that the sanitary condition of that place has been excellent this year. Only 22,000 pilgrims have visited the city, whereas the number last year was 100,000. The number of pilgrims embarking at Suez has been only 2,800, as compared with 20,000 last year.

THE *Times* announces the death of a member of the Central African Mission, the Rev. Herbert Wilson. Mr. Wilson's death occurred at Pangani, on his way from Umba to Zanzibar. He was only 25 years of age.

MR. CHILDERS has decided that the mosrch seating inquiry shall be instituted in reference to the charges made against the Army Medical Department in Egypt, in order that the statements published in the public press may be refuted, or steps taken to guard against the repetition of such scandals in future.

THE *Standard* believes it will be found, when the trial of Arabi begins, that the evidence against him is very strong. "His correspondence with the Sultan, which has been seized, is highly compromising."

MILITARY NEWS.

AT a regimental court-martial held at Kirkee on 13th November, Bombardier William Bignall, No. 9 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery, was charged with drunkenness on duty, in that at Khandalla on the 28th October he was drunk when on duty, when acting Orderly Sergeant. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be reduced to the ranks.

MAJOR CUMMINS, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, on completion of his duties in connection with the Punjab Transport Corps is to proceed to Aurungabad and rejoin his regiment.

COLONEL DAVIS, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, officiates temporarily in command of the Nasirabad Brigade, *vice* Colonel Hogg, 12th N. I., who has gone with his regiment to Quetta.

MAJOR LAWRENCE, 2nd Battalion King's Own Regiment, late Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, reverts to regimental duty on relief by Lieutenant Chase, but remains in Sind to complete a military report on the Sind Railway. It is confidently believed, however, that this latter arrangement will be disturbed, as it is on the cards that Major Lawrence will go to Ahmedabad to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Northern Division, *vice* Captain Elliot, who is likely to be appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General at Quetta, in place of Captain Simpson, who has resigned the appointment.

THE following have been appointed to serve on the committee to inquire into the working of the Army Medical Department:—The Earl of Morley (chairman), Admiral Sir W. R. Mends, K.C.B., Major-General Hawley, C.B., Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, Sir William M'Cormac, M.D., and the Assistant-Director of Supplies and Transports.

THE Queen has authorised that "Dettingen," the name of the engagement in which the Foot Guards took part, and which up to the present has not been written on their regimental colours, shall now be added thereto.

IT has been decided to demobilise those Reserve men now with the colours who joined the Reserve between 1st January and 30th June, 1881, but to give them the option of remaining in army service for two years, or for the full term of their engagement, viz., twelve years. Those of them who are re-transferred to the Reserve will receive six weeks' furlough with pay and subsistence allowance in addition to their deferred pay. The men who joined the Reserve since the 30th June, 1881, will for the present remain with the colours.

THE Secretary of State for War has appointed a small Departmental Committee to consider and report whether a larger transport establishment than has hitherto been kept might not be profitably employed at home and in the Mediterranean, and thus afford a reserve of trained drivers and animals to meet any warlike emergency.

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, who is to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General while in command of the army of occupation in Egypt, is selecting his staff from the officers who have volunteered to remain in Egypt on the breaking up of the Expeditionary Force. The 3d Brigade will be commanded by Major-General G. Graham, V. C., C. B., who commanded the 2d Brigade of the 1st Division during the recent operations, and Major-General Earle will command the 4th Brigade. Other appointments already notified are as follows:—Colonel the Hon. J. C. Dormer, C. B., who acted as Deputy Adjutant-General, is to be Chief of the Staff, Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Grenfell, King's Own Royal Rifle Corps, late Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, to be Assistant Adjutant-General; Major J. C. Ardagh, Royal Engineers, late of the Intelligence Department, and Captain J. H. Sandwith, Royal Marines, Deputy Assistant Adjutants-General; Lieutenant-Colonel M. Elliot, of the 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, to be Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery; and Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. H. Maitland, Royal Engineers, late in command of the Royal Engineers, of the 2d Division of the Expeditionary Force, to be Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers.—*The Times.*

ARRIVAL OF THE CROCODILE.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, Captain Henry Hand, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 17th October, Queenstown on the 20th, Malta 29th, Portsaid 2nd November, and Suez on the 5th. During the voyage two children died. Some naval officers of the troopship Malabar, returning from Egypt, were transferred to the Crocodile. The Crocodile brought 73 officers, 8 ladies, and 7 children; and also 1,124 men, 35 women, and 53 children. The following are the names of officers and their families:—

Lieut. Col. E. L. Hercey, 2 Batt. W. Surrey.
Bgde. Surg. A. F. Bradshaw, A. M. D.
Surg. Major R. Jackson, A. M. D.
Surg. and Mrs. J. L. Notter, A. M. D.
Major V. C. Hood, 2 Batn. Rl. W. Surrey.
Major and Mrs. G. Campbell and child, 2nd Batn. Scottish Rifles.
Major and Mrs. A. Tickell and 2 children, 2nd Batn. Middlesex.
Major H. S. Gough, 10th Hussars.
Major G. S. Burton, 2nd Batn. Norfolk.
Major and Mrs. G. Poignard, 1st Batn. Leicester.
Surg. P. J. Dempsey, A. M. D.
Captain C. W. Davison, 1st Batn. Durham L. I.
Captain W. H. Leak, 2nd Batn. Cheshire.
Captain and Mrs. W. G. Forbes, 2nd Batn. Warwick.
Captain W. R. Rae, 2nd Batn. W. York.
Captain A. Gilmore, 2nd Batn. Gloster.
Captain and Mrs. F. A. Currie, 2nd Batn. Norfolk.
Surg. H. H. Charles, I. M. D.
Surg. G. Duncan, I. M. D.
Surg. W. A. Sykes, I. M. D.
Surg. R. W. Lyons, I. M. D.
Surg. and Mrs. J. B. Barry and 2 children, I. M. D.
Surg. A. W. Anderson, I. M. D.
Surg. E. W. Reilly, I. M. D.
Surg. J. Scott, I. M. D.
Lieut. H. Porter, 2nd Batn. Rl. Fusiliers.
Lieut. E. D. Ormond, Rl. M. L. I.
Lieut. C. G. Matson, Rl. M. L. I.
Lieut. C. F. Eardley-Wilmot, 2nd Bat. Cheshire.
Lieut. F. P. Cockburn, 2nd Bat. Wilts.
Lieut. and Mrs. H. J. Bremner, 2nd Bat. Rl. Munr.
Lieut. C. P. Campbell, 1st Batn. N. Staffd.
Lieut. R. Williams, 1st Batn. W. Border.
Lieut. W. Yard-Buller, 1st Batn. Devon.
Lieut. J. B. Atkins, 2nd Batn. N. Lanc.
Lieut. W. C. Ley, 2nd Batn. N. Staffd.
Lieut. H. Welman, 1st Batn. R. I. Rifles.
Lieut. G. D. Atkinson, 2nd Batn. R. Fusiliers.
Lieut. A. W. Thorneycroft, 2nd Batn. R. S. Fls.
Lieut. C. M. Eales, 2nd Batn. R. S. Fusiliers.
Lieut. F. Hemphill, 1st King's Own Borderers.
Lieut. W. E. Wrimble, 2nd Bat. Wilts.
Lieut. W. A. Wilson, 2nd Batn. Middlesex.
Lieut. G. J. Webb, 2nd Batn. N. Staffd.
Lieut. H. D. McIntyre, 1st A. and S. Hussars.
Lieut. M. A. Tighe, 1st Batn. R. I. Rifles.
Lieut. C. H. Turner, 1st Batn. R. M. Ys.
Lieut. and Mrs. C. Seton, 2nd Batn. Norfolk.
Lieut. C. P. Scudamore, 2nd Batn. R. S. Fusiliers.
Lieut. W. G. Gifford, 2nd Bat. Somerset.
Lieut. C. R. Day, 1st Batn. Oxford L. I.
Lieut. the Hon. H. A. Lawrence, 17th Lancers.
Lieut. H. D. Parsons, 2nd Batn. R. W. Fusiliers.
Lieut. L. E. Kiggell, 2nd Batn. Warwick.
Lieut. A. F. Pinhey, 2nd Batn. Liverpool.
Lieut. A. J. Luard, 2nd Batn. Norfolk.
Lieut. E. C. Cotgrave, 1st Batn. Devon.
Lieut. A. Shore, 2nd Batn. W. York.
Lieut. C. Bond, 2nd Batn. Cheshire.
Lieut. J. Welsh, 1st Batn. Border.
Lieut. W. J. Ferguson-Davie, 1st Batn. Border.
Lieut. C. L. Hamilton, 1st Batn. Border.
Lieut. J. R. Matthews, 1st Batn. Oxford L. I.
Lieut. F. Sapte, 2nd Batn. Middlesex.
Lieut. E. D. Harvest, 2nd Batn. Middlesex.
Lieut. C. W. Whyte, 2nd Batn. Sea. Hussars.
Lieut. G. F. Dillon, 1st Batn. Suffolk.
Lieut. F. D. Maxwell, 2nd Batn. Cheshire.
Lieut. G. C. D'Aguilar, 17th Lancers.
Lieut. F. A. Loudon, 2nd Batn. Liverpool.
Lieut. A. G. Lang, 2nd Batn. Cheshire.
Hon. Lieut. J. A. Ezechiel, Bo. Comt. Dept.
Riding Master J. Wood, 13th Hussars.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.—The barometer has risen except over the Punjab. The increase is most over south-west of the Bay of Bengal, and the barometric depression has become much slighter. The wind is light and variable in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and steady and moderate from between north and east in most other places. The sky is cloudy or overcast on the Madras and Malabar coasts, but is almost cloudless elsewhere. The sea is rough on the Coromandel coast. Rain to-day:—Madras, 2½ inches; Negapatam, 1 inch; and Nellore, ¾ inch.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the statement, which appeared in the local column of the *Bombay Gazette* of the 16th instant, that the Bombay Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 15,000, and that a like sum has been contributed by the Rev. J. B. Fernandes, towards the construction of the new school building for the St. John's Anglo-Portuguese school at Lower Mahim, I beg to inform you that the statement, as published, is not true. The subject of extending the school building is, however, under the consideration of Government, but no reply has yet been received by the Managing Committee.—Yours, &c.,

D. F. D'SOUZA.
Secy., St. John's A.-P. School, Lower Mahim.
Nov. 17.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, there were present Sir Frank Souter, chairman, Dr. Blanc, Mr. E. B. Carroll, Captain Morland, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Messrs. N. Byramji e Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, R. M. Sayani, R. N. Khote, M. N. Banajee, and Colonel Merewether.

THE CONTRACT FOR THE SURFACE DRAINAGE.

The following letter was read:—

H. W. BARROW, Esq., Secretary, Town Council.

SIR,—The Town Council, on the 29th September last, on my representation sanctioned the acceptance of Mr. J. T. Lindsley's tenders for the construction of the surface drainage and Queen's-road sewer works, but I regret to state that Mr. Lindsley has since expressed his inability to undertake these works in accordance with the terms of his tenders. This is the more disappointing as it was of great importance that the whole of the present working season should be utilized, and from one cause or another delays which were to be regretted had already occurred. Other arrangements have consequently become necessary, and after considerable trouble I have succeeded in getting other contractors to undertake the works on terms which I think will be satisfactory to the Municipality. I have subdivided the surface drainage contract into two parts, namely, (1) Removal and relaying of Tulsi main; construction of reservoir on Flats; Parel-road and Bellasis-road intercepting sewers. (2) Tender for intercepting sewer, Khetwady sewers, and enlargement of the old main drain. The works embraced in the first portion will be undertaken by Messrs. Nagoo Sayajee and Co., at a cost of Rs. 5,14,575, and those in the second portion by Messrs. Syed Oosman and Co., at a cost of Rs. 4,03,743. Total cost (exclusive of cost of main) is Rs. 9,18,318. The sanctioned grant is Rs. 9,70,021; but with regard to this and also to the corresponding sum, according to Mr. Lindsley's tender, I must mention that by the advice of the Executive Engineer and the Consulting Engineer, I have altered one intem of the specification, and the reduction consequent on this alteration would, if applied to Mr. Lindsley's rates, have brought the expenditure under his tender to Rs. 9,00,195. I propose to entrust the Queen's-road sewerage works to Mr. Hewson, who has submitted a tender, the lowest which I have yet received, with the exception of Mr. Lindsley's, according to which the cost will aggregate Rs. 1,33,104. The corresponding sum, according to the sanctioned grant and Mr. Lindsley's tender, is Rs. 1,13,787 and Rs. 1,38,036 respectively. To put the case briefly, the contrasted figures on account of all the works together will be as follows:—Sanctioned provision, Rs. 10,83,808; sanctioned tenders since withdrawn, Rs. 10,60,731; tenders now proposed for acceptance, Rs. 10,56,422. The saving, therefore, on the sanction provision will be Rs. 27,386, and on the expenditure according to the tenders formerly sanctioned, Rs. 4,309. Inasmuch, however, as the expenditure on the Queen's-road sewer works is likely to exceed the sanctioned provision by Rs. 24,317, a corresponding transfer should be made from the surface drainage allotment. There is independent provision for contingencies and establishment charges. I have already explained that the cost of the purchase of the new main is not included in any of the contrasted figures above. With regard to this item, I shall address the Town Council shortly, and I may add that in consequence of a proposed change of design affecting the Tardeo intercepting sewer, which is now under the consideration of the Consulting Engineer, it is probable that there will be a considerable reduction in the expenditure on this branch of the surface drainage works.—I have, &c.,

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

The Municipal Commissioner said that it was necessary to make other arrangements in consequence of Mr. Lindsley failing to carry out the agreement. There was no difference whatever in the works, whereas the result was that the expenditure on them would now be Rs. 4,000 and odd less. He thought the three contractors would execute the works to the satisfaction of the Municipality, and he strongly advised the Council to put the works immediately in hand.

Mr. Nanabhoy.—May I ask the Municipal Commissioner what damages we get for the failure of Mr. Lindsley to carry out the agreement? Is any amount mentioned in the tender?

The Commissioner thought the sum was Rs. 2,000.

Mr. Nanabhoy remarked that contractors must be bound over to pay substantial damages, say, Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000, on their failure to carry out an agreement.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee said there was a great deal in what Mr. Nanabhoy had said. As matters stood at present, a contractor might, after the acceptance of his tender, find no great difficulty in throwing off his contract, if perchance he got some other more remunerative work. The damages in the present case, which he understood to be about Rs. 2,000, appeared to be very small. Nearly half a season had been already lost and wasted, and they had to keep up and maintain a very expensive engineering establishment to supervise the works.

After some further discussion, it was resolved, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Sayani, that Mr. J. T. Lindsley having failed to carry out his tender for the construction of surface drainage, and for the reasons stated in the Municipal Commissioner's letter, the Town Council dispense with the invitation for tenders from other persons for the work which would otherwise have been necessary. That sanction be given to the acceptance by the Commissioner of the tenders mentioned in his letter. That the Corporation be recommended to sanction the transfer of Rs. 24,317 from savings on the surface drainage allotment to meet the additional estimated cost of the Queen's-road sewer. The Town Council reserve an expression of opinion regarding Mr. Lindsley's withdrawal from tender, until such time as they have read the correspondence which has passed between Mr. Lindsley and the Commissioner. That such papers be now circulated to the Town Council.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter was submitted from the Municipal Commissioner, asking the Town Council's sanction to his entering into a contract with Messrs. Bates and Co. for the supply of stone-ware pipes for the Clark-road sewer, mentioning that Messrs. Bates and Co.'s tender is the lowest of the four that have been received, and amounts to Rs. 14,200, for which sum the contractor for the sewer is liable for payment under the terms of his contract.

The above was passed.

A letter from the Commissioner was submitted asking the Council to recommend the Corporation to sanction the payment of Rs. 9,657-12-11, being the amount of excess over the amount (Rs. 1,12,605) of the lapsed grants for 1881, together with memorandum No. 9316 of 1882, from the Commissioner, forwarding explanations of the causes of these excesses.

It was resolved that the matter be discussed next week, and that the papers connected with it be, in the meanwhile, circulated.

The Council recommended the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 3,249 from surplus cash balance, to meet the cost of altering and improving the Northbrook Garden, and of constructing a new wall along that portion of the face of the garden which was formerly shut in by the Jewish Burial-ground.

The Council then adjourned.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Indian Contingent Entertainment, Oval, afternoon.
Promenade Concert, Temple Bar, 8-30 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Corsican Brothers, 9 p. m.
Theatricals, Morley Hall, 9-30 p. m. (Madras time.)

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th:—Cascapedia (s), from Penarth; Russia, Liverpool; China (s), Genoa; Salamuttee, Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Mirzapore (s), London; Euphrates (s), Bussorah; H. M. S. Crocodile Portsmouth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Arrow (s), for Cutch; Punjaub (s) and H. Bolckow (s), Persian Gulf; Lady Dalhousie (s), Dunkirk; Surat (s), Trieste; Chittagong (s), Zanzibar; Kerbela (s), Rangoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. British King, Geelong, and Mirzapore entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A supplementary mail for China and the Australian Colonies will be kept open up to 3-30 p.m. (Madras time) to-day.

GYMKHANA BOATING CLUB.—The Gymkhana boats are now available for members. The raft is anchored off the Apollo-bunder, as formerly.

THIRD PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.—Mr. Morojee Casinath has been appointed Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, during the absence of Mr. Shivshunker Govindram.

ACCIDENT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Shaik Abdool, a labourer employed on board the s. s. Roumania, yesterday sustained a fracture of the left foot by one of the hatch covers falling on him while in the hold of the ship. He is under treatment at the G. T. Hospital.

ACCIDENT.—Govind Appajee, sub-post master at Colaba, while in the act of getting into a railway carriage at the Marine Lines station yesterday stumbled and fell. He sustained fracture of the left shoulder and other injuries. He is under treatment at the G. T. Hospital.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT COLABA.—An amateur performance is to be given at Morley Hall, Colaba, this evening, in aid of the Soldiers' Institute. An amusing programme is offered, and an excellent entertainment is to be anticipated. The performance will be repeated on Monday.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of Meer Ally Premjee, aged twenty-two years. Deceased was a labourer. On the night previous he accidentally fell into the P. & O. Dock. His skull was fractured, and he died shortly after the occurrence. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFTS.—Dewjee Morarjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a brass watch and chain, valued at Rs. 18, from the person of Toolsidas Purshotum. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Atwar Dewjee, a fisherman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a *tonie*, valued at Rs. 30, the property of Sinwar Janoo. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FALL FROM A HORSE.—Mr. Jehangeer Cowasjee Jehangeer met with a serious accident yesterday. Mr. Jehangeer went out in the morning for a ride, accompanied by his jockey, who rode a horse recently purchased by his master. On returning home, Mr. Jehangeer changed horses with his jockey, and rode out again. He had proceeded but a short distance, when the animal took fright and bolted, throwing Mr. Jehangeer near the gate of his residence in the Nepean Sea-road. The fall resulted in the fracture of an arm and a fracture of the jaw. The patient is under the treatment of Dr. Blanc, who pronounces the injuries to be of a serious nature.

LOCUSTS AT SAWARDA.—Our correspondent writes, November 14:—I find I was mistaken yesterday in reporting that the army of locusts had passed on. The head-quarters have remained here; it was only a detachment, probably the advance guard, that marched yesterday. Reinforcements have arrived, and those mango-trees which I thought had escaped are now harbouring myriads; while numbers, perhaps the Intelligence Department, fly aimlessly about, their gauzy wings glistening in the sunlight. It seems Sawarda has been for the past six or seven days in occupation by the enemy, and the damage to harreek and nachni standing crop has been greater than I supposed. It has become the fashion now to adopt army metaphor. There is certainly method in the locust organization. Those trees which have been denuded of their leaves will next season bear a crop of leaves instead of fruit.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, Captain A. W. Adamson, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London—Mr. T. Hughes, Mr. F. J. Jackson, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. A. C. Smith, and Mr. R. Sinclair.
For Brindisi—Mr. H. Reinhold.
For Aden—Rt. Rev. Bishop Symphorien Monard.

PASSENGERS BY THE RUBATTINO STEAMER.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail-steamer China, Captain G. Dodero, which arrived in Bombay harbour on the 16th instant.

FROM GENOA.—Captain Barr, Captain Newall, Mrs. Newall, Mr. and Mrs. Beith, Mr. and Mrs. Sammles, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Baynes, Mr. and Mrs. Fischer, Mr. Tescari (Rangoon Consul), Mrs. and Miss Tescari, Mr. C. and Mrs. Dodesworth and one child, Mr. R. and Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Jacob, Mrs. Dun, Mr. Henslie, Mrs. Hendley and one child, Mrs. and Miss FitzGerald, Col. Craster, Col. and Miss Walcott, Mr. Townsend, Col. Carter, Col. and Mrs. Clerk, Mr. Heil, Mr. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bozzoni and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. Wyer, Col. and Mrs. Clerch, Mr. Carlo Ritter, Mr. Grindlay, Mr. Rietmann, Mr. Ritter, Mr. and Mrs. Beel, Mr. Baines, Mr. A Pearson, Mr. G. de Rossi.

FROM ADEN.—Captain Downing.

A CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Catherine Rebeka Duggan, late Mrs. Goulden, and Alfred Benjamin Duggan were again charged with bigamy. Mr. Gunput Sadashew Rao appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Little, of Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, for the defence.

The prosecutor, Thomas Goulden, having heard his information read over to him, said further.—The prisoners at the bar are the persons alluded to in my information. The date of my marriage with the first accused is the 20th June, 1866. I was married at the Free Church of Scotland, Esplanade. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. D. C. Boyd. I produce this marriage certificate. We lived as man and wife for seven years. I have had four children by her, one of whom, the eldest, a boy, is living. I believe he is now in St. Mary's Institution. About the year 1873 I was a fellow tenant with Mr. Duggan for three or four months. I saw something wrong and advised my wife to behave herself better. She did not listen to me, and I left her and went and lived with one Pereira for four or five months. I then shifted to Kalbadevi, thence to Grant-road, and thence to Falkland-road. All this time I remained in Bombay, and I came across her sometimes in the Methodist Hall, sometimes in the Crawford Market, and sometimes at the Cash Bazaar. She often saw me. After I left my wife she lived with Mr. Duggan at Parel. They are still living there. I am aware of the divorce between Mr. Duggan and his first wife. I produce a true copy of an extract from the register book of marriages, showing the marriage of my wife with Mr. Duggan. It is dated the 12th April, 1879. They were married at Christ Church, Byculla. In this copy my wife is described as a widow. There has been no dissolution of my marriage with my wife.

Cross-examined by Mr. Little.—I heard of the marriage of my wife with Mr. Duggan last week. My brother-in-law, Mr. Pereira, told me in the evening when there was a row between my wife and one Mrs. Crawford. I have seen Mrs. Crawford this morning, and saw her yesterday. I think I saw her on Monday also. I am sure I did not see her on Sunday or Saturday. I do not remember the first day I went to the Fort Police Court. I went to see my pleader, and I asked Mrs. Crawford to show me my pleader. Mrs. Crawford came to me on the day the row took place between her and my wife. She came to tell me about the row and to say that she was fined five rupees. She did not tell me what the row was about. I went with her to Mr. Gunputrao, my pleader. The name of my eldest son is William Goulden. Samuel Thomas Goulden was my second son. I believe Samuel Thomas is my eldest son. I cannot say whether his name is Samuel Thomas Arthur. My second child was a boy. I swear to that. My third child was a girl. I do not recollect the name of my second child. If I thought these questions were to be put to me, I would have prepared myself about them. My second son's name is William Arthur, and not William Augustus. He is now about fourteen years old. My wife did not apply for a protection order in 1867. She did not apply for a separation order. There was a little row between us in 1867, and she went to Dr. Dallas, solicitor, about that row. I do not now recollect what the row was about. She did not complain about any assault. I am not aware of any order having been made that I should pay her Rs. 30 a month. I was with her when she went to the Lock Hospital. I do not know in what year that was. I do not swear it was [illegible] 1870. I was with her about one year after [illegible] hospital broke up. She then went and lived [illegible] Duggan. I heard afterwards, from whom I do not recollect, that she went and lived at [illegible] did not leave me in 1872. She [illegible] house as a wet-nurse. I th[illegible] upstairs. I left, on seeing [illegible] cannot say in what month [illegible] for Purbhoodas, I was li[illegible] this she came one day to [illegible] had seen her several times at [illegible] not within the last two or thre[illegible] communicated with her. I do not rem[illegible] seen her before 1881. I saw her in 1880. I [illegible] in 1879 at the market. I say this from me[illegible]

At Mr. Little's request, further cross-examination was at this stage reserved, as Mr. Little expected to receive more information to enable him to proceed with it. He asked that the defendants might be let out on their own recognisances, as this was an extraordinary case, brought by a man who did not support his wife for fourteen years.

The magistrate, however, ordered that defendants should be released on the same security and recognisances as before. The case was then adjourned until Thursday next at noon.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM 21ST OCT. TO 27TH OCT. INCLUSIVE.]

THE Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Grand Duke of Hesse were present on Sunday at Divine service in Crathie Church.

The Prince of Wales on Monday visited the sick and wounded troopers of the 1st Life Guards returned from Egypt.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh visited Plymouth on Friday, when the Duke laid the foundation-stone for the erection on the Hoe of the old Eddystone Lighthouse.

Cabinet Councils were held on Friday, Saturday, and Monday.

A bulletin issued on Tuesday reports that the Archbishop of Canterbury continues to improve, and that good hopes may now be entertained of his ultimate recovery.

The Session of Parliament was resumed on Tuesday.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Salisbury gave notice that on Thursday, after the vote of thanks to the Army and Navy, he should ask for some information respecting affairs in Egypt. In the House of Lords last night Earl Granville moved and the Marquis of Salisbury seconded a vote of thanks to the officers of the Army and Navy engaged in Egypt. The Duke of Cambridge supported the motion, which was agreed to *nem. con.* In reply to a question from Lord Salisbury, Earl Granville stated that the Government intended to uphold the authority of the Khedive in Egypt.

In the Commons, Lord R. Churchill moved the adjournment of the House, in order to raise a question of the legality of proceeding with business in the same Session after the passing of the Appropriation Act. Mr. Gladstone defended the course pursued as in accordance with a precedent in 1820, and, after some discussion, the adjournment was rejected by 209 to 142. Mr. Gladstone announced the proposal of a vote of thanks to the forces recently engaged in Egypt, to which Sir W. Lawson stated he should move the previous question. Mr. Gladstone moved to give the debate on the Procedure resolutions precedence over other business, to which exception was taken by several members, but ultimately the proposition was agreed to by 93 to 47. On Wednesday the discussion on the *Clôture* rule began, and the sitting was occupied with an amendment proposed by Sir H. Wolff, to exclude the Chairman of Committees from the power of closing debate, which was not disposed of when the House adjourned. Last night Mr. Gladstone moved, and Sir S. Northcote seconded, a vote of thanks to the forces engaged in the expedition to Egypt, to which Sir W. Lawson moved the previous question, basing his opposition on the injustice of interference in Egyptian affairs. The motion was agreed to by 354 to 17. The debate on the Procedure rules was then resumed and occupied the remainder of the sitting.

Messrs. Callan, M. P., and O'Donnell, M. P., addressed a meeting on Sunday at Ardee, Louth. Both speakers condemned the Land Act as useless for the benefit of the farmers.

The annual Conference of the Farmers' Alliance was held on Monday at the Westminster Palace Hotel; Mr. James Howard, M. P., presided. Resolutions in favour of land reform and the abolition of distraint for rent were passed.

The men of the Royal Horse Guards and the 2nd Life Guards, who returned from Egypt in the Lydian Monarch, disembarked on Friday, and proceeded, the first by road to Albany-street Barracks, the Life Guards by rail to Windsor. At the former place the troops were met by the Prince and Princess of Wales and other distinguished personages. At Windsor the 2nd Life Guards received a public welcome.

Congratulatory banquets to troops returned from Egypt have been given in London, Windsor, Plymouth, and Portsmouth.

The Dowager Marchioness of Normanby died on Friday, aged 83 Baron de Worms, father of the Baron H. de Worms, M.P. for Greenwich, died on Saturday, aged 80.

A general strike of colliers in the Northern and North Wales districts appears to be inevitable, the men having made a combined demand for increase of wages, which the coalowners declare the state of the trade will not warrant them in conceding.

On Sunday, at Montrose, a man named James White apparently insane, murdered his wife and her mother, and then rushed into the streets declaring his intention to kill five other persons. He was captured by the police.

Sergeant Mills, of the Militia Staff, Chester, on Saturday committed suicide, having directed his son, aged four years, to pull the trigger of a rifle which he placed against his own side.

The stationmaster at Northam, near Southampton was run over and killed on Wednesday, the anniversary of the Balaclava charge, in which he took part.

Charles Soutar was convicted on Tuesday, at Edinburgh, of the stealing of the body of the late Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

A storm of great violence raged in London on Tuesday, the gale causing great damage to property and the loss of several lives. In other parts of the country disasters occurred, and many districts were inundated owing to the heavy rain.

Upon a proposition in the Dublin Corporation to confer the freedom of the city on Sir G. Wolseley, a motion to postpone the other business in order to take the subject into consideration was rejected by 22 to 17.

OBITUARY.—Surg-Maj. F. Broughton, Bo. Ret.; Baron Solomon De Worms; Sir James Hamilton, J. P.; Lieut-Col. F. Balfour, Grenadier Guards; Rev. E. Prest, Archdeacon of Durham; Dr. Anderson, J. P.; Mr. Lewis Pocock, F. S. A.; Dep. Com. Gen. Bayley; Rev. H. W. Shackell, Missionary N. W. India; the Dowager Marchioness of Normanby; Lady Josephine Sleeman; the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Sumerset; the Hon. Mrs. Marmaduke Maxwell.

THE Egyptian Council of Ministers has assented to a form of procedure for the trial of Arabi, whereby the English counsel will have full opportunity for cross-examination and calling witnesses, and will have the final reply. The trial, however, is not likely to begin for several weeks, and some doubts are cast on the probability of its ever taking place. The prisoner's counsel has succeeded in discovering a mass of correspondence with Constantinople, on which Arabi relies for his defence.

The fears for the safety of Professor Palmer and his party, who had entered the Bedouin country to purchase camels for the Egyptian expedition, have unfortunately been justified. The dead bodies of Captain Gill and Lieutenant Charrington have been found, but of the fate of Professor Palmer nothing certain is yet known.

It has become known that a proposed treaty between the French Government and the Bey of Tunis has been for some time prepared, which will give to France the virtual administration of the financial and political affairs of the country.

Inflammatory placards denouncing high rents and threatening property-owners have been lately posted in Paris. On Saturday a number of persons known to be connected with Socialist Associations were arrested in Paris, many of them being suspected of fomenting the recent riots at Montceau-les-Mines. Papers found at the residences of the persons arrested are stated to prove the existence at Geneva of an International Dynamite Association, with branches in France.

The gain of the Germal Liberal party at the recent primary elections does not appear to be as large as was at first supposed, and the probability is that the state of parties in the new Chamber will not be materially different from that in the last Parliament.

The illness of the Bey of Tunis has assumed a dangerous form, and it is feared that he will not recover.

On the return of King Milan to Belgrade on Monday, he was fired at by a woman, but he sustained no injury. The woman, who is the widow of an officer executed some time back for complicity with a political plot, is believed to be deranged.

The reported agreement between the Sagasta Ministry at Madrid and Marshal Serrano appears now to be doubtful. Senor Sagasta will not consent to the re-adoption of the Constitution of 1869, and will take the opinion of the Chamber on that question.

The Bicentenary celebration of the landing of William Penn and the foundation of the State of Pennsylvania is being continued at Philadelphia, the city being crowded with visitors from other districts.

The Transvaal Republic is about to despatch a force against the Basuto Chief Mapoch, who is harbouring Mampour, another chief, who has made frequent raids on Dutch and English settlers.

SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. W. Forsyth, B. U. C. S.	Lieut.-Col. H. De Brett, B. S. C.
Mr. J. A. Campbell, B. U. C. S.	Mr. T. R. Fernandez, Bo. U. C. S.
Mr. R. Kead, B. U. C. S.	Col. H. R. M. Van Heythuysen, Bo. S. C.
Lieut.-Col. C. W. Campbell, B. S. C.	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. G. R. C. Williams, B. C. S., 18 days.	Major C. O'Donel, B. S. C., 4 mo.
Mr. L. C. Abbott, B. C. S., 10 mo.	Mr. F. N. Thorowood, M. U. C. S., 1 mo.
Mr. W. Young, B. C. S., 12 mo. 24 days.	Lieut.-Col. F. A. Howes, R. M. Eng., 6 mo.
Mr. A. Izat, B. U. C. S., 1 mo.	Lieut. H. Eiston, M. S. C., 6 mo.
Lieut.-Col. A. Copland, C.B., B. S. C., 7 days.	Mr. J. Hill, Bo. U. C. S., 3 mo.
Lieut.-Col. A. Stewart, B. S. C., 45 days.	Mr. W. E. Waite, Bo. U. C. S., 3 mo.
Surg.-Major C. J. M'Kenna, B., 6 mo.	Major J. S. Iredell, Bo. S. C., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. F. Jones, B. C. S.	Lieut.-Col. F. E. West, M. S. C.
Mr. G. R. C. Williams, B. C. S.	Brig.-Surg. A. Sanderson, M. D., M.
Mr. C. A. Mackie, B. U. C. S.	Sub-Cond. J. B. Sanderson, M.
Col. C. F. Sharpe, B. S. C.	Mr. J. Jardine, Bo. U. C. S.
Lieut.-Col. A. Copland, C.B., B. S. C.	Col. H. J. Hancock, R. Bo. Eng.
Major W. Atkins, B. Inf.	Lieut.-Col. A. J. Doig, Bo. S. C.
Capt. J. H. Sadler, B.U.C.S.	
Lieut. J. G. Morris, B. S. C.	
Lieut. T. S. M. Woolley, B. S. C.	

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, October 27.)

ADMIRALTY, 25TH OCTOBER, 1882.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Capt. C. G. P. Ward retires with a gratuity.

ADMIRALTY, 26TH OCTOBER 1882.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of the 22nd Feb. 1870:—Chaplain and Naval Instr. the Rev. E. Pemberton, M. A., has been placed on the Retired List from the 25th inst.

The undermentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engr. in H. M.'s Fleet, [illegible] seniority of 25th inst.:—W. T. Coope, H. Scott, [illegible] H. Michell.

[illegible]RALTY, 27TH OCTOBER, 1882.

[illegible] provisions of H. M.'s Order [illegible] 1870:—Comdr. J. Grant has [illegible] from this date, with [illegible] title of retired [illegible]

INDIA [illegible]

The Queen has [illegible] the Service of the [illegible] H. M.'s Indian Military For[illegible]

Lieut. Col. and Bt. Col. R. R. [illegible] Bo. S. C.
Lieut. Col. M. Ramsay of the B. S. C.
Lieut. Col. G. G. H. Fulton, of the B. S. C.
Lieut. Col. M. J. J. Mignon, of the B. S. C.
Capt. and Bt. Lieut. Col. A. Farrer, of the M. C.
Brigde.-Surg. W. H. Colvill, of the Bo. Army.
Surg.-Major J. Davies, of the Bo. Army.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of Honorary Rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Genl.—Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. R. R. Woodhouse, of the Bo. S. C.

To be Col.—Lieut.-Col. M. Ramsay, of the Ben. S. C.; Lieut.-Col. G. G. H. Fulton, of the Bo. S. C.; Lieut.-Col. M. J. J. Mignon, of the Bo. S. C.; and Capt. and Bt. Lieut.-Col. A. Farrer, of the M. C.

To be Surg.-Genl.—Depy. Surg.-Gen. W. H. Adley, of the Ben. Army.

To be Brigde.-Surg.—Surg. Major G. E. Whitton, of the Mad. Army.

THE VOTE OF THANKS TO THE TROOPS.

IN the House of Lords on Oct. 26,

Earl Granville, who was received with cheers, rose to move the following Resolutions:—1. That the Thanks of this House be given to Admiral Sir Frederick Beauchamp Paget Seymour, G.C.B., for the distinguished skill and ability with which he planned and conducted the attack on the fortifications of Alexandria and the naval operations in the Suez Canal, which aided materially in the suppression of the military rebellion against the authority of his Highness the Khedive. 2. That the Thanks of this House be given to General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, G. C. B., G. C. M.G., for the distinguished skill and ability with which he planned and conducted the military operations in Egypt, which resulted in the victory of Tel-el-Kebir, the occupation of Cairo, and the complete suppression of the military rebellion against the authority of his Highness the Khedive. 3. That the Thanks of this House be given to General Sir John Miller Adye, K. C. B., Vice Admiral William Montagu Dowell, C.B., Lieutenant General George Harry Smith Willis, C. B. Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Bruce Hamley, K.C.M.G., C B., Major General Sir Archibald Alison, Baronet, K.C.B., Rear Admiral Sir William Nathan Wrighte Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., Rear Admiral Sir Francis William Sullivan, K.C.B., C.M.G., Rear Admiral Anthony Hiley Hoskins, C.B., Major General his Royal Higness Arthur, Duke of Conaught, K.G., K.T., K.P.G., C S.I., G.C. M.G., Major General William Earl, C.S.I., Major General Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, V.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Major General Gerald Graham, V.C., C.B., Major General George Byng Harman, C.B., Major General Drury Curson Drury-Lowe, C.B., Major General Sir Herbert Tailor Macpherson, V.C., K.C.B., and to the other Officers and Warrant Officers of the Navy, Army, and Royal Marines, including her Majesty's Indian Forces, both European and Native, for the energy and gallantry with which they executed the services they have been called upon to perform. 4. That this House doth acknowledge and highly approve the gallantry, discipline, and good conduct displayed by the petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Navy, Army, and Royal Marines, and of her Majesty's Indian forces, European and Native, and, also, the cordial good feeling which animated the united force. The noble Earl said—I have the honour to propose the Vote of Thanks of which I have given notice. I do not ask your Lordships to commit yourselves to any approbation of the policy of her Majesty's Government; I only ask you to co-operate with the Queen and the other House of Parliament in the grateful duty of expressing the thanks of the nation to the brave men who have been engaged in Egypt—men who are especially alive to the opinion of their countrymen, and who consider that there is no higher honour than this Parliamentary acknowledgment of their services. The naval forces engaged in recent operations were: first, the Mediterranean Squadron, considerable reinforced; secondly, the Channel Squadron, which arrived at Malta after the attack on the forts; thirdly, the Detached Squadron, which had been, with the Prince of Wales's sons, round the world, and which was ordered from Gibraltar on its way home; fourthly, part of the East Indian Squadron, under Sir William Hewett; fifthly, the Reserve Squadron, under the Duke of Edinburgh, was at Gibraltar ready to go to the Mediterranean, if required. Rear Admiral Hoskins was selected for service in the Suez Canal; the force of the Royal Marines was 2,500, the total officers, seamen, and marines, 14,500. By the first Resolution your Lordships were asked to thank Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour. These thanks are addressed to him exclusively for his Egyptian services, but I cannot resist saying one word as to other services during his Mediterranean command. He commanded the fleet during the negotiations concerning the Greek and Montenegrin frontiers. There is an absurd legend that he had instructions never to use force. This was perfectly untrue, although, lucky, the necessity did not arise; but his judgment, temper, and tact in dealing with the Eastern authorities, and with our gallant naval allies were of great use, in contributing to the success of the arrangements (hear, hear). He showed the same qualities in Egypt during the critical time before the attack on the Forts of Alexandria. He was on the best possible terms with the French Admiral Conrad, of whose loyal and friendly conduct to ourselves too much cannot be said. To his plan of attack the success, with small loss of life and damage to the ships, may be attributed, although the Egyptians had 44 modern rifled guns and 200 smooth-bore, and made a most courageous defence. Even ten hours after opening attack the forts were not all silenced—only one by one giving way. It was found that preparations were made for mounting more guns, with great stores of ammunition and torpedoes. If the attack had been delayed we should have suffered very severely. On our side great care was taken to avoid damage to the town. The conflagration on the 12th was due to lamentable causes, on which I will not now dwell. I cannot help alluding to the courage of a small party who landed to disable these silenced guns, and had to swim back again to their ships. Sir B. Seymour spoke with great admiration of the manner in which the officers and men carried out their various duties. After the arrival of more troops the officers and men of the Fleet continued to assist the Army in many days—in mounting heavy guns, in fitting up and working guns on a railway truck, which were used in reconnaissances, and in providing for the water supply of Alexandria, which was threatened by the damming of the Mahmoudieh Canal. This important, indeed necessary, work was carried out so completely that water was insufficient supply not only for the soldiers and sailors, but for the whole population, at that time, of Alexandria. In alluding to such works as these, I feel great regret that the scope of the subject hardly permits me to refer to the courageous, enduring, skilful work done by civilians in connection with waterworks and railways, and performed under circumstances of the greatest personal risk. It was decided from the first that the line of operations upon Cairo should be by the Suez Canal, with the base at Ismailia, and preparations were made to hold the line of the Canal from Port Said to Port Suez by the Navy and Marines until the arrival of the troops. Rear Admiral Hoskine was in charge of this delicate operation, and admirably well he did did it. Sir William Hewett showed his well-known energy in occupying Suez and preparing to take possession of the southern portion of the Canal. Circumstances of which your Lordships are aware caused great anxiety, and obliged Admiral Hoskins to act with forbearance and caution. And now, my Lords, as a friend and neighbour of one of the principal depots of the Marines, it is with peculiar pleasure that I allude to that distinguished corps who, although sometimes inclined to dread being squeezed out by the superior numbers of Blue Jackets and of soldiers, always manage to retain a great and well-deserved hold on the appreciation, respect, and sympathy of the public (cheers). They were in every action from first to last. They were the first troops to land with the sailors at Alexandria. They distinguished themselves at the reconnaissance in force on the 5th of August under Sir A. Alison. The Royal Marine Artillery behaved with great gallantry at Kassassin. The Light Infantry were in the first line at Tel-el-Kebir. Both lost heavily during the campaign. As to the Transports, over 28,000 officers and men and nearly 6,000 animals were conveyed to Egypt and the Mediterranean in connection with the operations; 40,000 tons of stores were sent out; 124 ships in all were engaged by the Admiralty; not a single casualty occurred (hear, hear). When the movement of the troops from Alexandria was settled, the plans carefully prepared beforehand, were carried out in the early morning of the 20th August. On the arrival of the transports the whole line of the Canal was safe in the hands of the Navy. The enemy were shelled out of Nefiche, three and a half miles from Ismailia—one of the cleverest operations of the campaign—and telegraphic communication was established (hear, hear.) The action at Chalouf, between Ismailia and Suez, secured the line of railway to Suez. A 40-pounder gun on truck was worked by seamen. A naval brigade, at Sir Garnet's special request, took part in the action of Tel-el-Kebir. But the greatest service rendered to the Army was the conveyance of stores and provisions along the Fresh Water Canal, and in bringing back the wounded from Tel-el-Kebir to Ismailia, which has been gratefully recognised by Sir Garnet. It sounds as if a canal and a railway were extraordinary aids for transport, but it must be remembered that the canal was a narrow, shallow ditch, meant to convey water not to carry traffic, and that the single line of railway was broken up for miles. I now come to the second and third Resolutions. During the naval operations, measures of precaution had been taken. The Mediterranean garrisons had been strengthened by two battalions, and a force was sent from Malta to Cyprus on the 5th July, which, subsequently, arrived at Alexandria on the 15th July. It was on the 20th July that the Cabinet decided on the Expedition. The Vote of Credit passed on the 27th July. Preparations commenced on the 21st July, and on the 30th the first troops left for the field followed from day to day till the 11th August. There was a complete Army Corps, with proper proportions of cavalry, artillery, and engineers, of about 36,000 men, 54 field guns, and 5,600 horses. I have refrained, though reluctantly, from alluding to the merits of the departments in which two noble Earls near me have worked so hard. But I do not feel the same scruple with regard to the Indian Government. Orders had been sent to India on the 8th July, as a preliminary measure to send the Seaforth Highlanders to Suez. Immediately on the receipt of the orders of the 25th July, for the despatch of the Indian Contingent, the Government of Bombay were called upon to take up and equip sufficient transport for the whole force. So [illegible] the call responded to that the first instalment of the detachment sailed on the 5th August, and by the 9th September, 47 transports, with an aggregate of 114,500 tons, had left India, conveying 322 commissioned and warrant officers, 1690 British troops with twelve guns, 3970 native troops, 7209 followers, 1765 horses, 4375 mules, and 775 ponies. The first detachment arrived twenty-seven days from the date of the first instructions for their despatch, and the force continued to arrive until the 15th September. Though that season of the Monsoon was the least favourable time of the year for sending troops by sea, men and animals arrived in excellent health. No casualties among men, only twenty-seven among the horses. The Indian Government provided tents for 16,000 troops coming from England, and raised, equipped, and despatched, on Sir Garnet Wolseley's requisition, a corps of 600 muleteers for employment with the transport animals. The result was a perfect success, the troops were able to take the field immediately on arriving, and to keep [illegible] in perfect health, thorough efficiency, and comparative comfort until the close of the operations, during which, under the command of General Macpherson, they did such admirable service in the attack on Tel-el-Kebir, and by the share they took in the brilliant march to Cairo. The Indian Contingent has already left Egypt, excepting the commissioned and non-commissioned officers selected to visit England before their return to India, when I hope they will receive the honour due to them (cheers). Sir Archibald Alison, by bold and skilful action, had made safe our position at Alexandria. The value of recent tactical training was shown on this occasion. Sir Garnet Wolseley, aided by Sir John Adye, instantly on arrival carried out the plan of campaign, which had been carefully preconcerted in England. The bulk of the Army was removed bodily to the new base with speed, secrecy, and success of details. On arriving at Ismailia, the force under General Graham pushed forward to secure water and seized the obstructing dams made across the Canal. He rapidly seized Kassassin Loch, and made the supply of water safe. There were two successful skirmishes under General Graham, and in the night of the 28th of August there was a Cavalry charge executed with great courage and steadiness. Here the Household Cavalry had the first opportunity of indicating their military efficiency. The force, strengthened by one brigade under Sir E. Hamley, pushed forward for a great assault. It was after this affair of Kassassin that alarming prognostications were made at home and abroad that the delays and dawdling of Sir Garnet Wolseley destroyed the chances of success which at one time were within our grasp. We are all wise after the event (hear, hear), and we all now acknowledge that delays and dawdling are not Sir Garnet's especial defects (cheers). A great military historian has described that the great difference of wars of this century, compared with those of previous times, is that, owing to the greater power of locomotion in an army, an extension and rapidity has been given to war which was previously unknown; that in consequence of this every soldier thinks of going straight to his end—namely, the capital of the country he is attacking; and that this system, when successfully carried out, is more economical in blood and gold than the former system; but he adds that in this system there may be great disappointments. They are movements that require a first-rate general with genius to execute them, one who has the power of appreciating the powers of his own forces and those of his enemies—one who is able exactly to calculate questions of time and distance with extraordinary accuracy. When second-rate or third-rate Generals attempt it, their rashness is easily punished. Colonel Wolseley's reputation stood high when it was decided to send them in command of the Red River Expedition. The work was done by him not only completely, but with singular celerity (hear, hear). In the Ashantee War, Coomassie, its almost inaccessible position, was taken in seven weeks. Cairo was taken in three weeks after the arrival of the troops at the base of Ismailia (cheers). It has already been said that before leaving England Sir Garnet has named the place and the date of the great battle. With regard to the date, I am bound to say, he was not quite mathematically correct. To my noble friend behind me he said the 15th would be the date of his great battle, to another the 13th, while to a third he sa d that Cairo would be taken on the 15th; the result being that the great battle was fought on the 13th, and Cairo taken on the 14th. If the quotation I have made as to the qualifications of a general is correct, your Lordships will admit that Sir Garnet has some claims to the character of the first class General (cheers) I beg pardon for this digression. It appears to me superfluous to give your Lordships any account of the attack upon the works of Tel-el-Kebir. The military despatches, the letters of correspondents, the descriptions in the Press, have given you, for the most part, vivid knowledge of the well-planned and well-executed attack. The short time of sleep, the night march guided by the stars alone, the perfect silence, the discipline which prevented a single gun being fired, and the final rush with such fatal effect to the enemy—a struggle in which English, Scotch, and Irish Regiments, swelled by the Reserves, who had patriotically come forward almost without exception, were engaged in generous rivalry to do their duty under the command of Generals Hamley, Willis, Alison, Graham, Duke of Connaught, Drury Lowe, and Macpherson. In the moment of exultation we all remember the anxieties of familes at home. We all deeply sympathise with those whose relations have been killed or seriously wounded, and rejoice with those who have seen those dear to them return with glory to their homes. There is one illustrious widow who did not hesitate for one moment in her wish that her son should share the perils of his companions in arms, but whose anxiety for his safety was intense. Her Majesty must be rewarded, not so much by his safety, as by the manner in which the Duke of Connaught has been spoken of in the public despatches, while from all quarters confirmation has flowed in of his soldier-like ability and qualities, coolness under fire, and especial care of his men (cheers). The less attractive, but most important, duty of watching the enemy at Ramleh was done by that distinguished officer Sir E. Wood, and General Earle efficiently guarded the communications (hear, hear). The Cavalry and Artillery march to Cairo which crowned the operations, has, I understand, especially excited the admiration and the curiosity of the most eminent of the German military authorities. The safety of that famous town is a subject, the importance of which cannot be overestimated. My Lords, I have spoken highly of the qualities of the men who have achieved this successful Expedition. I am perfectly aware that there are circumstances in our favour,

In the first place, Egypt is the foreign country in the world where it is easiest for us to apply our military and great maritime resources. In the second place, our armies were not confronted by the trained soldiers of Germany, France, Austria, Russia, or Italy. All I claim is that in these short operations, although in some details useful information has been obtained for further improvements, those which for some years have been carried on it both the Navy and Army have not been without their fruit; and that, as to officers and men, they have shown a skill, a courage, and a power of endurance, and of discipline in doing everything they have been asked to do, which must give the nation perfect confidence if—which God forbid—they should be exposed to a still more crucial test (cheers).

The Marquis of Salisbury.—My Lords, in a Motion of this kind, we are happily not divided by any distinctions of Party, and it is with the most cordial and earnest pleasure that I rise to second the proposition which the noble Earl has made to the House. In doing so I have nothing to add to the concise and perspicuous narrative which has been given of the glorious events of this short campaign. But I must permit myself to make two criticisms—in which I do not desire to lay undue stress—on the wording of the Resolutions. In the first place, I regret that the Government should have spoken of this as a "military rebellion." I do not mean to say that it is not, but the phrase introduces a controversial statement with respect to which diverse opinions are held, and controversial opinions ought to be left out of ceremonies of this kind. My other observation is with respect to the last few words of the Motion, namely, the cordial good feeling which animated the united forces. I have no doubt a cordial feeling did animate the united forces; but is it precisely necessary to state that in a public document? I should have thought it was a matter we might assume without further insisting on it, that among the forces serving her Majesty a united feeling would prevail. But, after all, these are mere verbal criticisms. In the essence of this Motion we shall all unanimosly join, and we shall join in feelings of thankfulness and relief, because in recent years, owing to a vast variety of causes, on which it is not now proper to insist, doubts had been propagated as to whether England maintained her old supremacy both by land and sea. It was thought that the vast changes which mechanical science had introduced in the methods of naval warfare had diminished the peculiar pre-eminence which our sailors had attained, and that England could no longer rely, as of old on being, by right of he position and the traditions of her race, the foremost maritime nation of the world. The experience of Alexandria has shown that our sailors can handle the new mechanism of warfare as intelligently and brilliantly as they did the old (cheers). The intelligence and the spirit which have always animated the British sailor are shown with equal brilliancy and with similar results, whether he works with iron or with oak (hear, hear). Though not opposed to an enemy in all respects worthy of our steel, and though the dangers actually run by our forces were, owing to the promptitude of Sir Beauchamp Seymour, not so great as they might have been, still the effect of the bombardment of Alexandria, displaying as it did the intelligence, practical skill, and native fitness of the British sailor for naval warfare, will powerfully increase the reputation of England over all seas, and will greatly assist the diplomacy of England whenever in future it is called upon to act (hear). Of Sir Beauchamp Seymour the noble Earl has spoken in terms of fitting praise. The present Government have good grounds for speaking with gratitude of him. He has conducted delicate and difficult matters with singular aptness and skill, and though as a party we have had hitherto no experience of his qualities, we shall join heartily in the tribute paid him by this Resolution (hear, hear). Sir Garnet Wolseley has been criticised, as the noble Earl tells us, adversely during the progress of these operations. I think the noble Earl dwelt too much on that circumstance. Every commander, while the crisis of the action is going on, and while the results to [redacted]his measures are tending are not yet seen, [redacted]ubtless be subject to adverse criticism. It [redacted]n said that this was an audacious stroke, [redacted]t if Sir Garnet Wolseley had been opposed [redacted]re vigorous and better trained enemy, it [redacted]ave ended badly. I am not sufficiently a [redacted] man to know whether there is any justice [redacted]criticism. If there is, it seems to me only to [redacted]he distinction of his services and the merits [redacted]ctics, because the peculiar brilliancy of his [redacted]ns consists in this, that he knew precisely [redacted] measure his stroke to the capacity and [redacted]f resistance of his enemies (hear, hear). [redacted]ble Earl has referred to the services [redacted] by the gallant officers mentioned in [redacted]d Resolution. Among other matters, he [redacted]ded very naturally to that patriotic and [redacted] the navy, the army could do little or nothing. Therefore there can be but one feeling, that unless the greatest cordiality exists between the two services, the service of the country in general could not be properly carried on. But especially on this occasion the navy has had the opportunities [redacted] assisting the army. Nobody feels more strong[redacted] value of that assistance than myself. No[redacted] personal grounds, but on behalf of th[redacted] I offer the navy my hearty congr[redacted] admirable manner in which [redacted] duty, and especially f[redacted] which they lent [redacted] campaign. W[redacted] for a mom[redacted] Roy[redacted]iour [redacted]on of the [redacted] war there is [redacted]ing but praise can [redacted]hich it was conducted [redacted]arnet Wolseley was, as has [redacted]hat criticised on the ground of [redacted] that a most extraordinary criticism. [redacted]at we landed in Egypt without any[redacted], and we could get nothing there. The conse[redacted]uence was that everything had to be brought to Egypt and landed before anything could be done in the way of preparation, and considering the distance of Egypt from this country, it will be seen what enormous difficulties were in the way. The whole operation connected with transport, indeed, appears to me to have been carried out with singular rapidity. We are often told that the days of cavalry are entirely gone by, but I think that the conduct of this force under General Drury-Lowe, in the short campaign which has passed, will answer that class of criticisms. We may ascribe the operations at Tel-el-Kebir entirely to the mind of one man—Sir Garnet Wolseley. It may be thought that it was very rash, but it has been said that that shows genius. The question is whether a man is justified in being rash. I have considered the attack on Tel-el-Kebir, and I think the General was perfectly justified in what he did. I have seen it stated that some brutality was practised by our men to the wounded. I do not think that can be a true statement. War is a sharp and hard operation, and we cannot make war in a milk-and-water way. Men are unfortunately not wise in their generation, and they may take an opportunity of having a quiet shot at those who are gone beyond them, and think that by so doing they are doing themselves a good turn. But they are doing themselves a bad turn, because the act promotes retaliation. I have read an account of a case where an Englishman was giving water to a wounded Egyptian when he was fired at by another wounded man, and as a result someone finished that [redacted]ing, no doubt. I [redacted]e thing has not [redacted] something in it; [redacted] exaggeration" is [redacted]aid. So far from [redacted] will find that the [redacted]nded by our men [redacted]at the great bulk [redacted]ended by our own [redacted]ake this explana[redacted]gret that I have [redacted] (hear, hear). My [redacted]'s conduct I hope [redacted]rd. It would ill [redacted]e noble Earl and [redacted] him full justice [redacted] Garnet Wolseley [redacted]er Majesty that [redacted]im who attended [redacted], and with such [redacted]ofConnaught, and [redacted]e of than was the Brigade of Guards. It has been said by some that the Brigade of Guards should have been placed in the first line. If I had been thereI should have placed them where they were. I think it would have been ridiculous to have placed a solid body of troops of this character in a position where they would be so much knocked about. If General Graham's Brigade had not been so successful the Guards would have come into the front line; but the result of the rush was such that the enemy fled before them, and there was no necessity to bring theGuards forward. I think it right to point this out, because it has been said that the Brigade of Guards was put in a less dangerous position from circumstances which I know had nothing to do with it. Now, as regards the Indian troops, I may say that the splendour of the Cavalry generally under the direction of General Lowe is incontestable. No one could have performed their duty more capably than did General Lowe and Major General Sir Herbert Taylor Macpherson. The march of the Cavalry was a fine military operation; but, my Lords, when all was done well, I think it would be very invidious to remark upon individual conduct. Every officer and every man has done his duty in a manner creditable to himself and his country. I cordially support the Motions of the noble Earl, and assure your Lordships that I rejoice that Sir Garnet Wolseley has received those honours which I believe are intended for him, and I hope shortly to see him and Sir Beauchamp Seymour sitting in this House (hear, bear).

Viscount Sidmouth concurred in the remarks which has been made, and expressed regret that the names of the officers of Marines had not been mentioned.

Lord Northbrook said that no one would desire to detract from the merits of Colonel Jones, of the Royal Marines, and Colonel Tewson, of the Royal Marine Artillery; but the reason these names were not included in the Resolution was because it had been decided not to include the names of any officer below the rank of Major General.

After a few observations form Lord Stanley of Alderley the Resolutions were adopted.

In the House of Commons on the same day a similar Resolution was proposed by Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. O'Donnell.—I wish to put a question to the Prime Minister respecting the Vote of Thanks to her Majesty's forces for their services in Egypt. What I wish to ask the Premier is—as otherwise an Amendment will be moved—whether it would not be better to pass a Vote of Thanks for the services of her Majesty's forces, and to leave the debateable matter as to whether it was really a military rebellion for discussion on some other occasion?

Mr. Molloy.—I may say that I have given notice of an Amendment to omit from the Vote of Thanks the words relating to "the military rebellion."

Mr. Gladstone.—It occurs to me that it is necessary, and that it is usual in aVote of Thanks of this kind, to give a more marked and pointed idea of the character of the services rendered than would be conveyed by a merely colourless reference to military operations (hear, hear). I do not think that this notice has been drawn with any intention of raising any difference of opinion as to the nature and character of the expedition, and I hope the Amendment will not be moved, because the Vote, as it stands, can have no possible effect in committing hon. gentlemen to any opinion on that point.

Mr. Molloy.—If the right hon. gentleman will take out all debateable matter, I will not move my Amendment; otherwise, I shall press it to a division.

Mr. Gladstone then rose, amidst general cheering, to move the Vote of Thanks. The right hon. gentleman said.—I may say a few words severally, in the first place, on the operation which has been performed, and in the second place, on the services which, under the authority of her Majesty, have been engaged in its performance; then upon the principal officers who have had the chief executive responsibility; and lastly, I will refer to the two highly distinguished men—the Admiral and the General—to whom we are above all indebted, under Providence, for the accomplishment of that great and important work (cheers). I endeavour to look at these operations, which will hereafter employ the pen of the historian, as impartially as I can. I would point out to the House, in the first place, what was their object. Their object was to bring back from anarchy to order an entire country—a country peopled, if we include the Soudan, by 8,000,000 persons, and held against us by a force that I cannot estimate at less than 60,000 persons, of whom not less than 50,000 were either at the time enlisted in the actual army in Egypt, or were, what may be called, reserve men or ex-soldiers of that army who had returned to the colours for the occasion. Now the means that we had for performing this operation were those of Naval Transport, and I could not do any sort of justice to the subject without stating at least in round figures to the House what has been done in this respect; for I am bound to say that on this happy occasion we owe a debt to the Civil Departments under the Admiralty, and under the authority of the War Office (cheers), which, even though it may be perfectly true that there are some of these departments that have not yet reached the acme of perfection, still it is only second to that which we owe to the military and naval services. But let me say what has been done with respect to transport. We had to perform this operation at a distance of more than 3,000 miles fromEngland to Alexandria, and from Bombay to Suez. In the course of less than a month nearly 200 vessels were charged with the army and the material that they had to convey to the scene of action, and those vessels, nearly 200 in number, have had a tonnage of not less than or much less than 400,000 tons. Such was the amount of agency to meet the difficulties of the distance which it is in the power of this country—and perhaps of this country alone—in so short a time to command. These transports carried 34,000 combatants, besides abody of from 8,000 to 10,000 non-combatants, and 18,000 animals intended for service either in the field or for the civil purposes necessary to the army. What was the time in which this operation was conducted by the various departments concerned? It was on the 20th July that the Government arrived finally at the conviction that it was impossible to confine operations to the city of Alexandria and to the forces in its immediate neighbourhood. It was on the 27th of July that the House supplied us with the financial resources necessary for the prosecution of the work we had on hand. On the 11th August a *corps d'armée* of two divisions, complete in every respect in every arm and in every branch of supply, had left the ports of this country for Alexandria. On the 5th of August the despatch of the Indian troops had commenced. In the course of the month of August the entire force was landed in Egypt, and on the 14th of September—after a brief but not inactive or inglorious period—the General of the British Army was able to write from the field of Tel-el-Kebir, and in the knowledge of the possession of Cairo, that the war was virtually at an end (loud cheers). We are greatly indebted to some of our fellow countrymen for these results, and when I turn to the varied services making up the naval and military force—of [redacted]given the naval force [redacted] to the various ele[redacted]t, it is impossible to [redacted]credit they deserve [redacted], their competition [redacted]vid and so sustain[redacted]ble for me, were I to [redacted]rpose I have describ[redacted]s. I may perhaps [redacted]et Wolseley wrote [redacted] these remarkable [redacted] any previous period [redacted]e British infantry [redacted]pon this occasion" [redacted]broad that there is [redacted] British intantry [redacted]pplemented by the [redacted] sorry to learn that [redacted]further to refer was [redacted] of only one thou[redacted]e, and that the [redacted]ho carried the lines [redacted] the actual term of [redacted]to the Artillery, its [redacted]e admiration of all [redacted]serving it. With [redacted]e to refer to Sir G. [redacted]ord upon that arm. [redacted] should be guilty [redacted]e that the entire [redacted] worthy in every [redacted] which they had entered with the army of this country (cheers); and that, as has happened before and will happen again, the navy vied upon shore in military service with its gallant comrades of the army. I may even say that [redacted] limited force which was drawn from Malta was [redacted]thy, likewise, of the service to which it belonged [redacted], hear). Sir, it is quite true that the campaign [redacted] short one. I said just now that the landing [redacted]e troops in Egypt continued pretty much [redacted]h the month of August, especially from India, [redacted]dian troops being slightly in arrear of those [redacted]e from this country. I do not mean to say [redacted] war had not commenced in August; very [redacted] it. It was, a month distinguished by [redacted]rations; but this campaign must not be [redacted]d by the length of time it occupied (cheers). [redacted] circumstances of distance, the length of the voyage, the severity of the climate, the march through the Desert, the exposure to physical influences, were likewise to be taken into consideration (cheers). The principal officers—I do not speak now of the Admiral and General, to whom I have the honour to call the special attention of the House—are men whose names are not unknown to us in previous years. In the first place, I mention Sir John Adye (cheers), the chief of the Staff, who, as the House well knows, is the second self of the Commander-in-Chief, and is so associated with him in the operations of the campaign that it is difficult to draw the line of severance between the one and the other. Then come the Generals of Division—General Willis and General Hamley—to whom the gratitude of the House is due for the admirable discharge of their duties immediately under the General in Chief in command of the force (cheers). Next to these I present to you the names of Sir Archibald Alison (cheers), the Duke of Connaught (cheers), Sir E. Wood, and General Graham (cheers). Sir Archibald Alison has received a most marked token of the confidence of his Sovereign and of his country in being selected to the chief command of the considerable force now remaining in Egypt, and on which its security and tranquillity have yet do depend (cheers). Next, Sir, it is with peculiar satisfaction that the House will notice that his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has at every point in the detail of this campaign earned the commendation of his commander for his thorough knowledge of his profession, for his intelligent and considerate care for those under his command, and for his perfect conduct when he had that portion of the army in the fields (cheers). We may offer, though custom does not permit us to introduce it in any formal shape, our hearty congratulations to her Majesty (cheers) on this opening promise of the career of her gallant son; for her Majesty's maternal affections have been, if it be possible, yet more deeply interested than her patriotic sentiment in the issue of this important expedition (cheers). With regard to Sir E. Wood, that experienced servant of his country (cheers), though he was by the chances of war not permitted to be present at the centre of operations, yet he was not deprived of the opportunity of showing that he remains worthy of all the distinction which has been given to him to achieve. There is one military officer to whom it is absolutely necessary that I should refer—Major General Erle, who was in charge of the communications. If the House will bear in mind what is meant by that word—that it was the supply of the military and physical needs of the Army by a choice of routes, of which one was the small Sweet-Water Canal, never intended for carriage; of which another was the railway, broken up almost all along the line, and of which the third was the Desert—they will understand what kind of service that was which was performed by Major General Erle (cheers). I have other names to mention, which, however, I will not now dwell upon, because I do not wish unnecessarily to detain the House. Then it only remains to me, as completing the sketch which I drew at the beginning, to refer to the distinguished men who were the Military and Naval Commanders of her Majesty's Forces in Egypt (cheers). They have already accepted the generous offer of her Majesty to have their names—Sir B. Seymour and Sir G. Wolseley—added to the roll of the peerage, and it is the intention of her Majesty's Government, in addition, to shortly submit to the House, following the example which has been set on former occasions, a measure in connection with that honour to these two gentlemen, for conferring upon them a suitable annuity in further acknowledgement of their services (loud cheers). Now with regard to Sir B. Seymour. It was with full confidence in this experienced Admiral that we saw him proceed to Alexandria under the instructions which he had received; and well, Sir, did he justify that confidence, for in Alexandria he not merely had to conduct with success an important action, which is known as the bombardment, but he had to watch with the nicest care, as a matter of principle, and not merely as a matter of observation, for the moment when it was his duty to act under instructions he had received. Nothing could be more insidious than the operations by which it was endeavoured to elude his vigilance. According to the information and advice which we have received, had that vigilance been lulled to sleep, and had the process of strengthening the works which was clandestinely carried on in despite of formal assurances to the contrary, had this process been allowed to continue, even for so short a period as another week (hear, hear), it is too probable that, notwithstanding the overwhelming force of ships, the great operation would not have been concluded without the loss of some vessels of her Majesty's Navy (hear, hear). Sir B. Seymour, in conducting this operation, hardly less studied saving the city than destroying the fortifications. He avoided almost entirely the infliction of damage, and the conflagration of the city was due to other causes, to which I will not now refer, and which may not yet have been thoroughly examined. For the conflagration of the city, happily, he had no responsibility (cheers). Sir, it was not merely the conduct of the naval operations which devolved upon Sir B. Seymour, for he had also, at a moment's notice, to man a line of forts, the hostile army having withdrawn from the city under cover of a flag of truce. I will not now stop to discuss that most reprehensible act. Sir B. Seymour, with his seamen and marines, had to undertake, and for six days entirely discharged, the duty alike of police and of the defence of Alexandria (hear, hear)—of the police of Alexandria, which had been thrown into confusion by the plunder and the conflagration which had occurred, and the defence of Alexandria, in the neighbourhood of a force unknown in the exact count, but which was known to be hostile. After that portion of duty had been done, he had to provide—strange, indeed, was the care that was cast upon him—for the water supply of the population; for those with whom he was in conflict thought themselves justified in stopping the Mahmoudieh Canal, a measure which could have had no possible effect as regarded the enemy in the field, because it was matter of notoriety that a fleet moves with means sufficient, and more than sufficient, for creating a water supply for itself; so that measure was taken with a menace of the greatest possible suffering—of someting even more than suffering, possibly of great and extensive loss of life—to the population of Alexandria, a population of the same origin and the same nationality as that to which the authors of that measure themselves belonged. Well, Sir, the last great service Sir B. Seymour had to perform on this occasion was the occupation of the Suez Canal (hear, hear), for which, of course, he had the supreme responsibility. He was seconded in that and in the whole of his proceedings by the greatest gallantry and skill of the Admirals who served with him, and, in particular, it is my duty to commend to the honorable notice of this House Admiral Hewett (cheers), who occupied the position of Suez, and who was responsible for the southern part of the Canal, and of Admiral Hoskins, whose duty it was to occupy the northern part of the Canal at the important and vital point of Ismailia. I must say, I think the world felt a thrill of astonishment and admiration when, after a period of quietude, when people were uneasy—aye, in this House there was much uneasiness about the Suez Canal—those who had foreborned to strike before the time came, struck the moment it had arrived; and before any one could put a question or raise a difficulty, it was announced that the whole line of the Suez Canal, the new base of operations at Ismailia, and the whole communication of the flank of Egypt was in possession and under the discretion of the British forces (cheers). Well, Sir, I think, perhaps, I have said as much as is necessary, but I hope not too much, on the subject of the services rendered by the Navy. I will, however, just add this much. There are two facts which really ought to be noted. It will be recollected that when the Suez Canal was occupied it was not occupied for the purpose merely of shutting out everybody from the use of it, but for the purpose of introducing into it, and arresting at the proper point, that vast fleet of transports—nearly two hundred great ships—which I have described to you; and it is probably within the knowledge of the House that for the nice business of pilotage of that vast fleet in the Canal we had to rely upon British naval officers (cheers). That service was successfully performed by the skill exclusively of British naval officers (cheers). Further, while they had to effect this great operation of carrying two hundred large ships into the Canal and discharging them there, the regular traffic of the Canal—I own I was astonished when I heard it—was only suspended for forty-eight hours (cheers). I have said already how that service was followed up by the action of the Marines and Naval Brigade during the advance of Sir Garnet Wolseley; but it is no wonder that Sir Garnet Wolseley has recorded for himself his sense of his obligations by saying "The Navy and the Army owe them a deep debt of gratitude for the assistance they rendered" (cheers). It remains only for me to speak of Sir Garnet Wolseley himself. First, Sir Garnet Wolseley showed the virtue—not a very common virtue—of successfully keeping his own counsel to himself (cheers and laughter). While those prying eyes which do so much to entertain the public, and sometimes to perplex or even to disturb the action of a General, were completely baffled; and whilst they were dreaming of a useless assault on the difficult forts of Aboukir, Sir Garnet Wolseley—I may say almost in a moment—took firm possession of his new base of operations, and established himself at Ismailia (cheers). I believe that the whole of his campaign had this among other merits, that by dint of insight and experience, and the valuable assistance he sought from the most competent and best-informed sources, this campaign, of which the whole plan was accurately and minutely laid out, was within the same or even a shorter time as accurately, minutely, and successfully accomplished (cheers). Sir Garnet Wolseley, when he arrived at Ismailia about the 20th of August, had not his entire force with him. He found that he was in danger of losing the water supply, and in these circumstances it was necessary for him to make a bold venture for the purpose of securing it. He accordingly sent forward a portion of the force he had. Then came the proceedings at Kassassin, which are well known to the House as having occurred on the 26th and 28th of August (hear, hear). I need not dwell on the military features of that action; but I believe the charge of the heavy cavalry, under General Drury Lowe (cheers), is in its detailed features a subject for just admiration. But the qualities which Sir Gernet Wolseley has shown on this occasion in the accomplishment of the plan which he entrusted to General Graham, were qualities of hardihood and vigour, admirably backed by that General who, if it were by these proceedings alone, has earned a distinguished name in the military service of his country (cheers). These qualities of promptitude, of vigour, were crowned with complete success. The news of these actions arrived in this country, and the excited appetite of the people—by which I mean the entire country, including ourselves—stimulated by what had already been done, looked out with eagerness for more to follow. But day after day passed from the 28th of August without any movement on the part of Sir Garnet Wolseley. The stock of patience possessed by observers, both there and here, soon began to run short (laughter). The voice of censure on Sir Garnet Wolseley began to be heard, and it was feared that, after all, he was not quite the man of vigour for which credit had been given him. He was a man of that vigour, but he was a man who united with that vigour other military qualities not less necessary to form the character of a great General. He paused at Kassassin for a considerable time. Did he do so without cause? I am given to understand, upon what I think is sufficient authority, that as early as the 9th of September Sir Garnet Wolseley could have made his attack at Tel-el-Kebir with the moral assurance of victory. But, Sir, there are some victories which are nothing more than the commencement and inauguration prolonged struggles (hear, hear). There are other victories which in themselves at once assure the consummation of the great work that the General has in hand. It was the wise delay of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and his determination, whatever storm of criticism might come upon him, not to stir, not to touch the enemy until he could effectually crush him, and attain at once the object of the war (cheers)—it was that quality which caused Sir Garnet Wolseley to wait until he had such a force at his command as to enable him to push forward right and left such a strength of cavalry as would surround the enemy if defeated and enable him to perform that great operation which I may describe in the simple phrase of the converting of a victory into a conquest (cheers). It is impossible not to dwell for a few moments before I close upon the character of this remarkable action at Tel-el-Kebir. It is not merely remarkable because it was a victory achieved against a force well and securely, as they thought, entrenched, but also against a force superior in numbers. Sir Garnet Wolseley fought the action of Tel-el-Kebir with 13,000 men, whilst the force entrenched within the lines of Arabi extending for three miles and a half north and south, amounted to 26,000 men (hear hear). But that was not all. Remarkable as the success is, the skill and consideration—aye, and humane consideration (cheers)—with which it was achieved were, I think, still more remarkable. Sir Garnet Wolseley waited until he could succeed not only with the fullest measure of success, but with the smallest measure of loss of human life. We read in Shakespeare this expression—"A victory is twice itself when the achiever brings home full numbers" (hear, hear). It is a happy circumstance for every General to find himself in the condition of one who, having achieved a victory, brings home full numbers; but it is happier yet to be in the condition of Sir Garnet Wolseley, who will feel in consolation in his life and in his death that the fullness of those numbers was not owing to accident or to the weakness of the enemy, but to deliberate and well-laid combinations, skilful adaptation of means to ends, the judicious arrangement of every step, and the realisation in actual experience of all that he had planned (cheers). He went forward in the silence of the night. He gave every order with the greatest minuteness and exactness of measure as to place and time. The army bivouacked till half-past two in the morning. At that hour they breakfasted, and they went forward in the dark through the desert till they arrived at the lines of the enemy, all the different corps reaching at daybreak the point which had been marked out for them. It was the boast of the old Greeks that, whilst their opponents raised military clamour to keep up their spirits, they went on in manly silence to the war; and so marched the army of Sir Garnet Wolseley on Tel-el-Kebir (cheers). It is also interesting to recollect that—such is the practical utility of science—the movements of the troops were directed by observation of the stars (hear, hear). It was thus that the troops marched on Tel-el-Kebir. The soldiers were directed to practise a severe self-denial. They were to fire no shot until they had taken the first line. They fired no shot. They had to bear the fire of the enemy, but they went steadily forward; and it was to that wise precaution of the General and the forbearance and manliness of the soldiers that we owe the comparatively bloodless character of the victory on our side (hear, hear). The House knows with what complete and rapid success these operations were crowned. And what followed the battle? The echo of it and the fame of it went throughout Egypt. It did its work at once at every important point where the forces of the enemy were gathered together. The men who had achieved success at Tel-el-Kebir did not on that account rest inactive in the shade of the laurels they had won. Without a minute's loss of time the Indian Cavalry were pushed forward (Opposition cheers), under General Macpherson, to an important point at the junction of the railways. That point was occupied on the afternoon of the very day when the action at Tel-el-Kebir was fought. More than that. A march of 65 miles to Cairo, begun that afternoon, was accomplished by the British and Indian Cavalry, under General Drury Lowe, and the gallant and skilful officers who marched under his command (cheers). They arrived at Cairo on the afternoon of the 14th. There is a little incident not recorded in the official papers, but which is unquestionably true that may be worth mentioning, because it shows the wisdom of relying upon the moral effect of a victory completely crushing in itself. A garrison of ten thousand men held the city of Cairo; but all the heart and pith had gone out of them in consequence of the news that had been received from Tel-el-Kebir. When General Drury Lowe marched forward, and while his vanguard presented no more than a few hundred men, with the main body coming up almost immediately behind, the garrison of ten thousand men instead of waiting to meet them, made what I may call a procession of surrender. Their front line presented some white object which at first our troops were unable to interpret, but which after a short interval they found to be a body of several thousand troops marching out of Cairo, who were apparently well qualified to cope with them, but who had hoisted on their weapons handkerchiefs or any white rag they could get, in token of what proved to be their absolute and unconditional submission (hear, hear, and laughter). That was the result of the skilful action of Sir Garnet Wolseley on the very day after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. He found himself in possession of the Egyptian capital, able to give an official and responsible assurance to the Government, to the Sovereign, and the nation that in his judgment the war was at end (cheers). I will not detain the House longer, under the impression—it may be an erroneous impression—I would not willingly make too much of what has happened—that these remarkable events are calculated to carry into the minds of the House of Commons and of the nation the full conviction that, if there have been much labour and much discussion, mnch doubt and difficulty, and vast expense of late years in connection with our military establishments, the nation does not remain wtthout some returnfor what has been done (cheers,) and that it has not merely a gallant people to depend upon—for that it has always had—but that it is approaching at last to a powerful and effectual organisation, and that when in a just cause there is a great object to be gained that organisation will be found effectual for its end, and wiil not be wanting in men, Admirals, or Generals, to encounter the immense difficulties and the arduous labours which in the midst of a crisis are cast upon them, but will carry forward the flag of their country to honour and to victory (loud cheers).

Sir S. Northcote, who was received with cheers, said—I rise in a very few words to second the Motion which has been made by the Prime Minister, and perhaps I may be allowed at the opening to re-echo the hope which he expressed at the beginning of his speech, that the graceful act we are now called upon to perform may not be marred by any want of unanimity (cheers). It is absolutely impossible that in cases of this kind, or in any great case of military operations, there should not be mixed up with the consideration of the greatness of the services performed questions of a political character—questions upon which there will be differences of opinion, and questions upon which there must be discussion and division between men of different parties and sections. Such undoubtedly is the case with regard to these Egyptian operations. But the present is not the time when at all events not the occasion on which these differences can profitably be entered upon. I quite understand what is the objection that is raised to the expression with regard to the suppression of the military rebellion in Egypt. I quite understand that if we were to suppose that by voting this phrase we adopted without further discussion the Government's explanation of the circumstances of the war we should be doing that which it would be unreasonable to call upon us to do. But what I understand and appreciate on the part of the Government in introducing such words as these is that they desire to put upon record not only the fact that the services rendered were in themselves noble and conspicuous, but that they fully accomplished the object for which the Government ordered these operations to be undertaken (hear, hear). It was, as the right hon. gentleman has expressed it, a victory, and for the time being a conquest. Whether the consequences will be such as the right hon. gentleman and his colleagues expect and hope is a matter we shall have to discuss. Whether the conquest is in a real sense complete, and what its sequel may be, is a matter upon which I entirely reserve my opinion; and upon that I fear we shall have very severe discussions yet before us (hear, hear). But for the moment it was a complete transaction in itself, and it was accomplished in a manner greatly to the credit of those who were engaged in it (cheers). I may take the concluding words of the right hon. gentleman, and say that there is a little more even than the service rendered by the heads of the particular departments—that the operations which have been so successfully concluded are in themselves a testimony to the work, not of a particular Minister, but to a succession of administrations, and to a succession of Parliaments in making proper provision for the strength and efficiency of our naval and military forces. We have been able to show that which is of the highest importance to the country and to all the world, how rapidly and effectively England can act. I trust the House may be content on the present occasion, and more than content, that they will be desirous of evincing their satisfaction with the conduct of our troops by unanimous agreement (cheers), but, at the same time, I have to repeat the caution I gave at the beginning—that in voting for this Motion we by no means accept any particular theory with regarding to the political question (cheers).

Sir W. Lawson rose, amid loud groans, and said—I rise to move an Amendment to the Motion—to propose the previous question (cries of "Oh"), and if hon. gentlemen will do me the favour to hear what I have to say, I shall promise to detain them as shortly as I can. I have always opposed in this House special votes of thanks to the military service. I was looking back to what I said last May twelve months, when the vote of thanks was proposed for the Afghan war. I find I made two assertions, both of which have been falsified by events. One was that I should never have the disagreeable duty again of opposing such a Vote as long as the Liberal Ministry was in office (laughter and Opposition cheers), because I said "I know they will not go into any of these wars" (renewed laughter). The other foolish remark I made was that the Radical Party who had assisted greatly in putting them into power was decidedly opposed to all these aggressive wars (laughter). With great regret I admit the foolishness of my remarks, for this war, I must confess, has been very popular, and has been more enthusiastically supported by no other class of the community than by Radicals, Nonconformists, and Quakers (loud laughter and Opposition cheers). Now let me clear my way. I do not wish to find any fault with the soldiers on this occasion (hear, hear). I admit as freely as any hon. gentleman that these brave men have done what they believed to be their duty, but is that a reason for a vote of thanks? There is a celebrated motto in our language, "England expects every man to do his duty," whether he be a soldier or a sailor, or a member of Parliament. If we are to have these votes of thanks, why not thank the Minister [redacted]eat deal of trouble (cheers). [redacted] thanks, we [redacted] of thanks to the English [redacted] the Egyptian troops for running away (loud laughter). I think we are making just a little too much of this war. The Blue-books tell us that the Khedive was sitting in his palace while we were bombarding his town. All the Pashas were telling him what was going on. A discussion took place as to what should be done, and the Blue-book says that a distribution of decorations by the Khedive followed, and confidence was greatly restored (loud laughter). Now, I want the House to consider this. What will you do if you have to fight real soldiers? Why, you will be bankrupt in decorations (laughter.) You will have nothing left for other wars, and it is quite possible you will have another war before long. Russia, if she gets into reduced circumstances, will have a go at us, and from a hint which fell from the Prime Minister about the Soudan we may have a turn at the False Prophet (laughter). Have we not done enough? Are we not making ourselves a little ridiculous? We have had banquets, addresses, triumphal entries, thanksgiving in the churches, and the Prime Minister on a balcony in Pall-Mall on Sunday last (loud laughter). And all this because, with all our tremendous preparations, we have licked these miserable Egyptians (laughter). The way in which we are going on is an insult to the British army. It seems to me we are expressing our surprise that the army has been brave, hardy, and successful, but I would have been surprised if it had been anything else. Hear what an English soldier and gentlemen, Colonel Ewart, of the 2nd Life Guards, said in reply to an address. "We have done what English troops are in the habit of doing—our duty" (cheers). I do not want these extravagant votes of thanks. Do not let my Radical friends here, if there are any Radicals left (laughter), go and vote under the idea that it is a formal vote to the poor fellows who have been engaged in these hard services. It is nothing of the kind. What this Vote means is that homage is to be paid to the military spirit and to the military profession which brings unnumbered evils of England, Europe, and the world. That is the reason why I venture to move the previous question.

The Speaker.—Does any hon. member second the Motion?

Mr. Story lifted his hat, signifying that he seconded it (groans).

Mr. Labouchere had come down with the full intention of voting in favour of the proposition of the Prime Minister, nor had anything the hon. Baronet behind him said altered his intention. On coming down here he found that certain controversial matter had been introduced into the Resolution. He alluded to the words "complete suppression of the military rebellion against the Khedive." Now, he did not think that any one could deny that those words raised controversial matter, and he very much regretted that the Prime Minister had not withdrawn them. He was anxious to give a vote of thanks to the Army, but was not prepared to compromise his opinions, and he would, therefore, walk out of the House when the division took place.

Mr. E. Clarke regretted that the Prime Minister had not accepted the suggestion which had been made to substitute the phrase "military operations" for "military rebellion."

Mr. Dawson said there were numerous papers in existence which, when discovered, would prove that Arabi Pacha was in the confidence, not only of the Egyptian people, but of his Sovereign, and for that reason it would be advisable to omit the debateable matter from the Resolution.

Mr. O'Donnell protested against the attempt now made to smuggle a Ministerial view of the transactions in Egypt into a vote of thanks to the forces employed in the recent campaign. It was a mockery to say there had been a mere military rebellion against the authority of the Khedive. The name of the Khedive was a mere pretence, behind which skulked a most aggressive and unconscientious policy.

The House then divided—

For the Previous Question	17
Against	354
Majority against	—337

The first Resolution was then agreed to.

Upon the vote of thanks to Sir Garnet Wolseley.

Mr. Molloy moved to leave out the words "and the complete suppression of the military rebellion against the authority of his Highness the Khedive." The hon. member said he had not the slightest objection to the vote of thanks to the Army; but he submitted that the operations of Arabi Pacha ought not to be described as a military rebellion.

Mr. Gladstone.—I cannot help thinking that I shall be able to show the House and the hon. member why he should not persevere with his Amendment. The first question is, what is the true import and bearing of this description? This is a description of facts (Mr. O'Donnell: No). What does the hon. member for Dungarvan mean by crying out "No?" He will not carry conviction by that means. It is a plain description of fact to say that the movement of Arabi was a rising against the constituted authority of the Government (no), in which the military party forced themselves upon the Notables, overawed the Ministry, and compelled the Khedive to accept them upon peril of his life. The hon. and learned gentleman opposite says that the wording of the Resolution is not according to precedent. I assure him that it is. As a precedent, you will find that in the vote of thanks to the combined English and Indian forces for their operations in China, which resulted in the Treaty of Pekin, the description goes a great deal further. It commits the House more than this description, which I submit, does not commit the House at all, and although there was considerable discussion and objection to the policy of that war, no one moved an Amendment to the vote. That vote "thanks the combined forces for the conduct of the operations which terminated in the capture of Pekin, whereby an honourable peace has been obtained in the terms proposed by her Majesty." The peace, was described as an honourable peace, although there were gentleman in this House who entirely disapproved of the whole proceedings, and called them anything but honourable; yet no amendment was moved. We have just voted thanks for "the naval operations in the Suez Canal, which aided materially in the suppression of the military rebellion against the authority of his Highness the Khedive." And now the honourable gentleman invites us to move a vote of thanks to Sir Garnet Wolseley of a different and lower description. We cannot do that. It seems to draw a most invidious distinction, and it would, I think, go far to involve the hon. gentleman in approval of the bombardment of Alexandria, while he disapproves of the attack on Tel-el-Kebir. Let me also observe to the hon. gentlemen that we now have it on sufficient authority, that the other branch of the Legislature have voted the thanks in the terms proposed, and therefore the hon. gentleman will see that his Amendment would involve us in a strange anomaly by placing us, first, at variance with the House of Lords; and, secondly, at variance with ourselves (hear, hear).

Mr. Molloy said the reason why he did not move his Amendment on the first Resolution was because he thought he was precluded from doing so by Sir Wilfrid Lawson's Amendment.

Mr. Dawson said that if the Vote were passed they would condemn Arabi before his trial.

Mr. Biggar contended that according to the law laid down by Mr. Justice Lawson, if the Resolution were passed as it stood, the Prime Minister would be guilty of contempt of court and liable to imprisonment by a judicial tribunal. The Prime Minister was bound either to agree to the Amendment or to put himself under the jurisdiction of the Court now trying Arabi Pasha (laughter).

The House then divided—

For the Amendment	25
Against	230
Majority against	—205

The second Resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. Gladstone said he had another Resolution to propose, which was only a matter of form: "That the said Resolution be transmitted by Mr. Speaker to Admiral Sir B. F. Seymour and General Sir Garnet J. Wolseley, and that they be requested to communicate the same to the several officers mentioned therein."

The motion was agreed to.

THE TRIAL OF ARABI.

Last week the Egyptian Government consented to the admission of the English counsel, Mr. Broadley and Mr. Napier, with their solicitor, Mr. Eve. The prosecution will be conducted by Borelli Bey, the procedure being assimilated to that of an ordinary court-martial, except that the examination and cross-examination of witnesses will take place at the preliminary inquiry. An agreement was arrived at between the Government lawyer and Messrs. Broadley and Napier concerning the course of procedure; and the Egyptian Ministers on Saturafter a protracted Cabinet Council lasting five hours, finally ratified the rules of procedure agreed upon between Arabi's counsel and the Public Prosecutor. The *Standard's* correspondent says the following are the Chief points which have been conceded:—

The counsel for the defence will have the right to recall and cross-examine all witnesses in presence of the prisoner. They will have the right to take the evidence of witnesses in foreign countries before a competent magistrate, the right to address the court, to submit a written statement, and to have the last word. They can demand copies of all evidence, and may have free access to the prisoner whenever they choose.

The Discovery of Arabi's Papers.

Meanwhile, a most important discovery has been made. Acting upon instructions given to him by Arabi, Mr. Broadlly has succeeded in securing the whole of Arabi's private papers, consisting of letters from members of the Khedive's family, confidential advices from the Sultan, minutes of meetings of the Egyptian Cabinet at Cairo and Alexandria, and many other documents of the very highest importance. The recovery of these papers will, it is believed, by his counsel, have an important bearing on his defence. The Hon. Mark Napier telegraphed on Tuesday to Mr. Blunt, "Success is assured." The task of getting possession of the papers was, it is stated, one of no ordinary difficulty, as the Egyptian Government were aware of their existence, and were also endeavouring to lay hands on them. Their researches, however, although most minute, had failed to discover their hiding-place. Mr. Broadley was accompanied in his researches by Arabi's sons. Many of the documents had been secreted by Arabi's wife. The *Times* correspondent says:—

The documents are sixty-nine in number, some of great length, and comprise the firmans of Arabi's decoration and protection; letters from Mahommed Zafar, the Sultan's aide-de-camp, purporting to be written with the Sultan's approval, letters from the Khedive's relatives, the *proces verbaux* of various Government Councils, assemblies of Notables, Ulema, and many others. The documents have been deposited at the British Consulate, and initialled by Mr. Broadley and Sir Charles Wilson, and they will be translated as soon as possible. It will be difficult to commence the inquiry before this is done. Arabi says that he awaits the result of the trial with confidence, and that the only documents of importance lost at Tel-el-Kebir were some private letters from the Khedive's female relations.

According to the latest telegrams a great sensation has been caused at Cairo by the delivery of Arabi's papers to his counsel, and a Cabinet Council under the presidency of the Khedive was held yesterday to consider the whole question. The *Times* correspondent states that the Egyptian authorities profess to attach small importance to the recovered papers. They say:—

If you think we are afraid of exposure you are greatly mistaken. All we do dread is delay, for until this matter is finished we can do nothing. . . . . We are told the Sultan will be exposed. It is, of course, regrettable to see his Majesty in an awkward position, but, frankly speaking it interests those with whom, rather than those against whom, he is asserted to have intrigued; besides which, the assertion at least is not new, and hardly startling. The proof would certainly surprise us, for Turkish diplomacy does not generally leave many proofs, but it cannot alarm us. Among the papers are Firmans of Orders bestowed on Arabi. Well, we knew the fact before, and we could have furnished copies of those Firmans by showing our own. Lastly, ladies of some harems will be compromised. Was it ever doubted seriously in Egypt? Is it to prove that every weak point in Islamism is arrayed against us that you delay necessary reforms?

As to Arabi himself, the *Times* correspondent says:—The deep dejection which followed his capture has passed away, and he has recovered his usual health and spirits.

The English counsel has declined to undertake the case for the defence of Mahomed Pasha Baroudi and Toulba Pasha, because they are accused of acts of incendiarism. They will, however, defend Arabi, Ali Fehmi, Abd-El-Al, and Osman Fanzi. The latter is charged with intriguing in favour of Halim Pasha, and will be tried separately. The Egyptian Government have not yet furnished to Arabi's counsel, as they agreed to do, a copy of the evidence given by the witnesses already examined, and it is evident that, without that evidence, Arabi's counsel cannotenter upon the defence of their client, such witnesses having been examined in the absence of the prisoner and his representatives.

On the assumption that the claim made on behalf of Arabi to be defended by an English barrister is to be decided according to the French law on the subject, the state of the case is tolerably clear. By Article 110 of the French Milit,ry Code it is providSd that "the counsel for the defence must be taken either from among military men or from among the avocats and the avoues, unless the accused obtain the permission of the president to employ one of his relatives or friends as his counsel" Arabi has thus a rignt to employ an advocate or a brother in arms to defend him; but it is in the discretion of the president to allow a "friend" of Arabi's to act for him. The *avoue* whom Arabi has a right to retain must cleary be a practitioner qualified according to Egyptian law; but "friend" is a word of much wider meaning. Mr. Wilfrid Blunt is clearly Arabi's friend; and a barrister employed by Mr Blunt, and anxious to defend Arabi, is none the less his friend because he is a member of the English Bar and may never have seen his proposed client. The president of the Court-Martial has, therefore, a discretion to allow Mr. Broadley or Mr. Napier or both, to appear. According to the principles of English justice no political motive ought to influence the judge, and the effect on the Egyptian people of the appearance of English counsel for the accused should be put out of the question. The judge's sole care ought to be to see that Arabi is properly defendedand, as it appears that no Egyptian lawyer is willing to defend him, the English barrister for whom Arabi asks ought to be authorized to appear as his "friends." A knowledge of English law would put the Egyptian Government in possession of aretort which it would be difficult for Sir E. Malet to parry. It is, of course, assumed that if Arabi were tried by an English Court he would benefit by the liberty of defence which is freely given to accused persons in England. As a matter of fact, if Arabi were tried in England as the Egyptians proposed to try him—that is, by court-martial he would not be entitled to be defended by counsel at all. He might employ counsel to suggest questions to be put through the president to the witnesses and to write out a speech for him to deliver; but the severe cross-examination and the eloquent peroration, which seem so much dreaded in Egypt, would not exist. It is true that, by the Army Act of last year, the presence of a barrister or solicitor at courts-martial was recognized in the sense that he was to be punished if he behaved disrespectfully, but no further privileges were given him. Charity to prisoners before courts-martial should begin at home, and the public anxiety that Arabi should be properly defended may well be transferred to our own soldiers in similar cases.—*Law Journal.*

THE FIGHTING IN THE SOUDAN.

MASSACRE OF EGYPTIAN TROOPS.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Oct. 24:—

From various sources of information, and from letters direct from Khartoum, I am in a position to state that there can be little doubt that the Egyptian Rule in her southern provinces has received a disastrous, if not altogether crushing blow. While we were fighting Arabi, a far more murderous war on a greater scale was raging in the southern provinces of Egypt. After his defeat in the south of Sennaar last autumn, Mahdi, the false Prophet, appears to have retreated up the valley of the Blue Nile, and to have spent the winter in gathering fresh forces among the savage tribes of that country. With these he crossed the White Nile, and invaded the country watered by the Gazelle river. At the beginning of July a force of twelve thousand men under Youseff Pasha were sent from Fashoda to attack the false Prophet. The Egyptian force was, however, surprised in the Gadir Mountains by Mahdi, and utterly defeated. The wholeforce was massacred, only one officer and twenty-seven soldiers succeeding in making their escape. By this disaster the provinces of Kordovan and Fashoda were left defenceless at the mercy of the conqueror, who, marching northwards, occupied Shata Domen, and leaving twenty thousand men to invest Obeid, the capital of Kordovan, advanced towards Khartoum with the bulk of his force, estimated at sixty thousand men. According to the latest private reports from Khartoum, the Egyptian authorities there were making what efforts they could to prepare for the defence of the city against the enemy by throwing up forts and digging a ditch round the town. The prospect, however, appeared well nigh desperate, there were but one thousand regular troops in garrison, and the majority of the people were ready, upon the appearance of the enemy before the place, to turn upon the Egyptians and receive the false Prophet with open arms. It is believed that Government has recently received later news, but that this is of so disastrous a nature that they refuse to divulge it. They answer all questions by saying that the telegraph wire is cut, and that no news is obtainable, but the admission is in itself ominous. In Central Africa alone has Islamism, during modern times, shown vitality and made wholesale conversions, and it is clear that Mahdi, by working upon the fanaticism of the newly converted tribes, has created a power which very setiously menaces the future of Egypt.

Professor Schweinfurth communicates to the *Times* correspondent at Cairo the following news from the Soudan:—

Last June 6,000 Egyptian soldiers, without provisions and tired, were surrounded by the followers of the Mahdi, or False Prophet, and massacred.

The news of September 15 is as follows:—Abd-el-Kader is in despair at not receiving reinforcements. He asks for Remingtons and ammunition.

Khartoum is fortified, but the soldiers demoralized by repeated defeats. The population is secretly adhering to the Mahdi.

Eight thousand soldiers are believed to have perished in the combats of September 15.

El Obeid, capital of Kordofan, has been forty days besieged. Its capture is expected, and an attack on Khartoum will follow.

Communication with Darfur has ceased. The Shutaurige tribe alone remains faithful. Berber and Dongola are tranquil, but uncertain.

Dr. Schweinfurth's informants may possibly have somewhat exaggerated the facts, but the Professor is much impressed with the gravity of the situation, which he declares, dwarfs into insignificance Arabi's miserable little revolt.

The general belief through Islam is that the new prophet will be revealed on the 1st of Moharrem, or 12th of November next. If these tribes carry Khartoum, they may, in Dr. Schweinfurth's opinion, raise the entire upper country.

As there seems some anxiety to understand the nationality of the parties, it may be as well to explain that this movement is directed against the Egyptians, and that the troops defeated and massacred are Arabi's Egyptian soldiers of the Soudan, who, in consequence of the recent movements of Arabi, have been left without sufficient reinforcements. One of the first acts of the military revolt, now called national patriotism, was the refusal of the Egyptian regiments to go to the Soudan.

A telegram to the *Times* from Cairo, Oct. 27, states:—The False Prophet is reported to be within three days' march of Chartoum.

A Council of Ministers was held in Cairo on Oct. 26, under the presidency of the Khedive, at which the disquieting intelligence from the Soudan provinces was discussed.

It was decided to instruct the Governor-General of the Soudan to hold out at Khartoum until assistance arrived. It is stated that the "False Prophet," with a large force, has reached Kordofan, whence he is threatening Upper Egypt. The Council of Ministers has decided to enlist as many black troops as possible for service against the Mahdi, and has also resolved to appoint Ismail Pasha Eyoub to the chief command of the forces, with Stone Pasha as second in command. Ismail Pasha Eyoub will in that case have to be replaced as President of the Cairo Prosecution Committee, but his acceptance of the post is doubtful unless sufficient black troops are given him.

THE EXPEDITION OF PROF. PALMER, CAPTAIN GILL, R. E., AND LIEUT. CHARRINGTON, R. N.

It is now just 11 weeks since Professor Palmer and his two companions left Moses' Wells on their journey into the desert to negotiate with the Bedouin tribes and to purchase camels from them for the English army in Egypt, and, nothing having been definitely heard of them, there is naturally much anxiety as to their fate. In *The Times* of October 18 we were enabled to give all that was known of this illfated expedition up to that time, and since then some further details have come to hand. It has been suggested that the journey whichProfessorPalmer undertook was of so hazardous a nature that the Government should have hesitated before they accepted his proposed services. But, however this may be, it must be remembered that when Professor Palmer arrived at Suezon the 1st of August and entered the Government service as chief interpreter to the army in Egypt, he had just crossed the identical part of the desert betweenGaza and Suez through which he again intended to travel. It appears that Professor Palmer arrived at Alexandria a few days after the bombardment, which took place on the 11th of July, and that he immediately proceeded down the coast,and disembarking,he started for Gaza. Having interviewed some of the Bedouins there, he passed on to Nakhl, from which place, finding the country safe for travelling, he proceeded to Suez. It was the information that he obtained during this preliminary journey that induced him to report that with money and bribes he hoped to be able to enlist the Bedouins on the side of the Khedive, and to obtain from them assistance for our army in Egypt. That he was mistaken in his calculations subsequent events sufficiently proved, and there appears to be fair amount of evidence to show that the people in those parts only permitted him to pass safely through their country because they know that when he returned he would have with him that which would make him a more valuable prize for their cupidity.

It will be remembered that when we last wrote on this subject Colonel Warren, who is conducting the search for the missing Englishmen, had just returned to Suez after having visited Tor and Akabah. At Akabah he had learnt that the Governor of Nakhl was supposed to have been implicated in the murder of two Englishmen, and he brought with him to Akabah an officer who had been sent by the Khedive to supersede this man. The English Consul at Jerusalem had also been making inquiries, and had sent a messenger to Gaza to the Teyaha Sheikh Mushlih, with whom the professor had appointed a meeting on the 12th of August. We now learn that this messenger has returned, and has stated that Sheikh Mushlih has left his location and has departed no one knows where. The Consul has therefore sent another messenger, this time a man of position among the Bedouins, and known to them as a dealer in antiquities. The Consul hopes that he will be able to obtain some definite news of the missing party through this agency.

While Colonel Warren was at Suez he heard that at Moses' Wells there was a man who had been with Professor Palmer's party when they were attacked on the 10th of August last. He thereupon induced some Bedouins who where in the town to go to Moses' Wells and seize this man and bring him to him. This they succeeded in doing, and the evidence he gave, which tended to confirm that of the man Said, described in our last account, was to the effect that he belonged to the Teyaha tribe, and that, possessing a camel, he was employed by the Sheikh Abdullah (Professor Palmer) to go with him into the desert. The party, he stated, consisted of three Englishmen, one dragomen, one cook, and the Sheikh Meter, with his nephew Salen Adu, who had then two camels with them. At Moses' Wells, he says, they engaged five camel drivers, and had in all ten camels. Professor Palmer rode on a camel of the Sheikh Meter, and another Englishman rode on the nephew's camel. The party journeyed without hindrance during the day, going in the direction of Wady Sadr towards Nakhl. They encamped three-quarters of a day's journey from Wady Sadar. On the 10th of August the party remained in camp until 4 p.m., when the three Englishmen, the dragoman, the Sheikh Meter, and his nephew mounted and went forward. Orders were left in camp that the rest of the party was to start in about an hour in the cool of the evening, and were to halt when they reached Wady Sadr, but they were not to travel in the darkness. They started at 5 p.m., and arrived at 9 at their destination, and, failing to find the rest of the party, they unloaded and remained for the night. It was supposed that they were going to Abu Sufich's camp. On August 12 the baggage started at dawn and went up the Wady into a place where there where high hills on either side. They had not gone 300 yards before a troop of Bedouins (about 50 in number), Haweitat, Teyahah, and some Towarah came galloping on camels towards them, shouting and firing their guns. The camel drivers fled up the rocks. The cook and the Sheikh Umbagkhal, who was of their party, remained below. The Bedouins sacked the baggage and took all the camels except three. They put the cook on a camel and took him with them. The Sheikh Umbagkhal did not take part in the looting, but said he would go and tell the Sheikh Meter what had happened. The witness told Colonel Warren that he could recognize the robbers again, and he gave the names of two of the Haweitat present as Salem Sheikh and Salem Sulhak. He said that he learnt that the people who had attacked the baggage were the same as those who had attacked Professor Palmer and also the same as those who subsequently sacked the gardens at Moses' Wells. To this evidence thus secured by Colonel Warren must be added that obtained by Mr. Pickard, of the Telegraph Department, at Ismailia. Mr. Pickard went to Gaza, where he made inquiries with regard to Professor Palmer and his party, and he was informed by some men of the Teyahah and Terabin tribes that they had learnt from Bedouins who had come into their camp that two white men had been murdered with four Bedouins who accompanied them at a place two days' journey east of Suez. He also heard that Captain Gill had been in the Terabin encampment, and that he had started back to Suez, which he expected to reach on August 25. Mr. Pickard also learnt at Gaza that a Bedouin had boasted of having been present at the murder of two white men, and that it was known that the governor of El Arish had sent out a party with orders to bring Professor Palmer to him dead or alive.

In reviewing the evidence thus obtained it will be seen that there is a concurrence of testimony to the fact that two white men at least have been murdered; but the story that a white man has been seen in captivity at a time subsequent to the attack on August 10 also comes from different quarters. It will be remembered that the special duty which Captain Gill joined the party to perform was to cut the telegraph line which supplied the communication between Egypt and Constantinople, and which runs across the desert from Kantara to El Arish. To do this the route which, on leaving Moses' Wells, Captain Gill would probably have followed would have taken him due north, while that which Professor Palmer and Lieutenant Charrington would have pursued, as they were going to Nakhl, would have been almost due east. We have no distinct evidence that Captain Gill separated from Professor Palmer; but the fact that Mr. Pickard heard of his having been in the Terabin camp just about the time which it would be probable that he would arrive there is certainly encouraging so far as he is concerned. With regard to Professor Palmer and Lieutenant Charrington, it must be remembered that they had in their party a cook and a dragoman, so that there were in all five white men in the expedition; and as we have only heard distinctly that two have been killed, there is still hope that some of the remainder may yet be recovered alive. The Government have given the clearest directions to the authorities in Egypt, to Sir Beauchamp Seymour, to Sir William Hewett, to the Consul at Jerusalem, to Colonel Warren, and to others to do all that is possible in attempting to bring assistance to the unfortunate Englishmen, and we learn that on Friday last Colonel Warren, Captain Burton, and Mr. Haynes, with the Sheikh Mussa Nasseir and 159 Nile Bedouins, including the principal Sheikhs of Egypt, left Moses' Wells for the scene of the attack near Wady Sadr, with the intention of passing on to Nakhl, and inquiring into the different reports with regard to the murder of the two Englishmen. Colonel Warren expected to arrive at Nakhl in a few days, and we may hope shortly to hear something more definite with regard to the fate of Professor Palmer and his companions.—*Times.*

Mr. Mowbray C. Charrington wrote to the *Times* on Oct. 21:—

The Government appears to have behaved in a very half-hearted manner in their endeavours to rescue the missing party, and for 10 weeks they seem to have given Admiral Hewett no definite instructions as how to proceed. Various calls at Moses' Wells, Tor, and elsewhere on the coast and inquiries from Consuls in the country round have elicited little or no information, nor, if it was given, could it be much depended upon. A good chance was allowed to escape when man Saad arrived at Moses' Wells and reported that he was present when the party were attacked by Bedouins; and the Admiral, instead of sending English Blue-jackets to bring him into Suez, applied to the Governor of that place who sent a few lazy Egyptian soldiers; and these failed, if they ever attempted, to carry out his orders. In the 11th week, which has just passed, the Government began to stir in the matter, and authorized Colonel Warren to offer a reward for information or pay a ransom for their recovery. If they have been taken several hundred miles into the interior, a long time will elapse before their captors will hear of the reward offered, for news travels very slowly in the Desert.

Mr. Blunt, very generously, has placed his services at the disposal of the friends of the missing party, as he mentioned in a letter in the *Times* last Wednesday. I know on good authority that they are most anxious to take advantage of Mr. Blunt's kind offer and let him undertake the search, and that he has been prevented from going only by the Government refusing to sanction the plan and to provide him with the necessary papers, without which he is unable to start.

It seems incredible that because Mr. Blunt has been mixed up of late in Egyptian politics in a way disagreeable to Mr. Gladstone, that the Government should in consequence stand in the way of his undertaking this errand of mercy. Mr. Spencer Charrington, brother of Lieutenant Charrington, has been given the necessary papers and is now on his way to Suez. He has no knowledge of Arabic or of Bedouin ways and customs, and the chances are that if he ventures into the Desert without the aid of some such experienced traveller as Mr. Blunt that his name will soon have to be added to the list of the missing Englishmen. With his great and varied knowledge of the Bedouins' language and country, Mr. Blunt is the one man in all England best qualified to undertake the task in question. I sincerely hope it is not too late for the Government to allow him to go out at once, on the condition (which, I have no doubt, he will willingly comply with) that he confines his attention to the search of the missing party and does not interfere with Egyptian affairs.

In the House of Commons on Oct. 26, Mr. Cowen asked the Secretary to the Admiralty what efforts were being made by the Government to ascertain the existence and position of Professor Palmer, Captain Gill, Lieutenant Charrington, and their companions. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Campbell Bannerman.—No effort has been spared by the Government to ascertain the fate of Professor Palmer, Captain Gill, Lieut. Charrington, and their companions. The conduct of the search from Suez has been entrusted to Colonel Warren R. E., an officer who has been connected with the Palestine Exploration Society and who is well acquainted with the district and with the habits of the Bedouins. I need not repeat the account which has already appeared in the newspapers of the preliminary steps taken by Colonel Warren previously to the 20th inst. On that day Colonel Warren, with Lieutenant Burton and Haynes, accompanied by about 150 Bedouins, including all the principal Sheiks who could be collected, left Suez for Moses' Wells on their way to Nakhl. We have to-day received from Captain Stephenson, the senior naval officer at Suez, a telegram dated Oct. 26, which I will read to the House:—"News from Warren by four Bedouins, dated 23rd, top of Wady Suar. Stopped at mid-day, 22nd, at Wady Cahalin, where Palmer's party last encamped. Swept up valley in extended order. Short distance found remnants of baggage; about a mile from spring came on spot where baggage was looted. Three private letters, some notes, also volume or Byron's works belonging to Charrington; nothing found belonging to Palmer or Gill. About 17 miles above spring, and 1,000 feet above the sea, saw three Bedouins. Captured one belonging to Aligall tribe, wearing tobacco pouch belonging to Charrington. States it was given him by Ali Murshed, Sheikh of Terebin, who is said to have killed Palmer's party. Hope to get him shortly, as we have captured his wife, children, sheep, &c. Shall not search Nakhl for a few days. Endeavouring to obtain persons implicated in this neighbourhood. All party doing well." Besides this search, which is being conducted from Suez, inquiries are being independently conducted from Gaza under the direction of Mr. Moore, her Majesty's Consul at Jerusalem. Her Majesty's Government have every hope that in this way the truth will soon be ascertained. I may add that we have been careful at once to communicate to the relative of the members of the missing expedition every item of intelligence as received. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Macfarlane.—I wish to ask the Secretary to the Admiralty whether he will consider the propriety of sending a vessel up the Arabian coast of the Red Sea, as possibly by that means there may be a chance of finding these missing gentlemen.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.—Every step that has been taken has been taken under the advice of those on the spot, viz., Mr. West, the Consul at Suez, and the various Egyptian officers, who are best acquainted with the Bedouins and their habits. Colonel Warren, before starting, had been up the other arm of the Red Sea, and had been some days and even weeks obtaining all the information that could be obtained. (Hear, hear.)

The *Times* correspondent at Cairo telegraphed on Oct. 26, 10-30 p.m.:—

News just received from Colonel Warren puts an end, I fear, to all doubt as to the fate of Messrs. Palmer, Gill, and Charrington.

They were led, it is believed, by order of the Governor of Nakhl, to the edge of a precipice, and there ordered the alternative of throwing themselves over or being shot. Professor Palmer covered his eyes with his hand and leapt. Messrs. Gill and Charrington chose the other alternative, and were shot. Their two bodies were recovered; Palmer's not yet.

This horrible news became public when the Duke of Connaught was having a farewell dinner at Madame Fitzgerald's.

The following telegram was received on Oct. 27 at the Foreign Office from Consul West:—

"Suez, Oct. 26.

"The remains of Captain Gill and Lieutenant Charrington have been found and identified.

"Of Professor Palmer nothing certain.

"The Bedouins are very hostile, those compromised threatening to attack Colonel Warren's party."

THE DUNECHT OUTRAGE.

On Oct. 24 the Court of Justiciary met in Edinburgh to dispose of the case against Charles Soutar charged with the violation of the tomb of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres at Dunecht, Aberdeenshire, and the removal of the body of the late Earl. At the conclusion of the evidence, the Judge having charged the jury on the whole case, the jury retired shortly after 12 o'clock to consider their verdict, and returned after an absence of about half an hour. On being asked by the Clerk of the Court to state their verdict, the Foreman of the jury said,—My Lord, after due consideration of all the evidence which have heard in the court here, we unanimously find the prisoner guilty.

Lord Craighill asked if the prisoner's counsel hap anything to say.

The Dean of Faculty said he had only a remark to make as to a question of precedent. Cases of this kind were usually followed by sentence of imprisonment, but on one occasion a gentleman was banished, not transported.

Mr. Mackay said that while he was able to concur in the sentence so far, the case mentioned was entirely different from this one. Most of those cases occurred with reference to taking bodies for the purpose of anatomical demonstration.

The Dean of Faculty.—Or for sale, which was worse.

Mr. Mackay.—There was one case referring to the taking of a body from a house.

The Dean of Faculty.—That was theft.

Mr. Mackay.—Yes, that was dealt with in a separate way as theft. I am not able to refer your lordship to any case in which a vault was violated.

Lord Craighill, in pronouncing sentence, said:—Charles Soutar,—By a unanimous verdict of the jury you are found guilty of the offence set forth against you in the indictment on which you have been tried. I am satisfied, and those who have heard the evidence will concur, that this is the only verdictwhich they could arrive at, and that, whether they concur or not, the jury paid the utmost attention to the case. The question just now to determine is what the punishment ought to be. Any case of the kind is an outrage on public decency and is an outrage on the feeling of the surviving relatives of the person. One can scarcely imagine any offence more cruel or more mercenary, touching the relatives in the tenderest part; and I believe many of them would have preferred personal injury to that mental agony which was the result of your act. That agony was maintained for a long tme, and too obviously for the purpose in the end of obtaining reward. The body was taken away in the month of April, but the family, fortunately for themselves, were ignorant of this till the following December. For your own purposes you by-and-bye revealed that the vault had been violated, but, notwithstanding all the search prosecuted, it was not for a long time after you had been taken into custody and had issued a declaration before the Sheriff that the body was discovered. But from December till that time, though they were made aware that the vault had been violated, the body of Lord Crawford had not been found. What the relatives must have suffered we can imagine, but I am afraid we cannot imagine to the fullest extent. I know well that in previous cases of this kind the perpetrators have suffered imprisonment, and I have no doubt that in each of these cases where imprisonment was given it was in accordance with the circumstances; but when I look at this case, the coolness, the determination, the perseverance, and the continuous heartlessness of the proceeding, and its cold-blooded and mercenary character, I cannot help thinking that of its class, this is a case by itself, and that what was an adequate punishment for the character of the offence might not be, and, in my opinion, is not adequate to the present case. The sentence of the Court is that you be subjected to penal servitude for five years.

The prisoner was removed, and the Court then rose.

NOTICES.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

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GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

We invite all who are ailing from DISEASES OF THE CHEST to resort to Grimault & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME as the ONLY ONE YIELDING UNFAILING RESULT in the treatment of PHTHISIS, PULMONALIS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and various kinds of COUGHS. GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of Hypophosphite of Lime is of a ROSE COLOUR, is delivered in FLAT OVAL BOTTLES AND NEVER in QUADRANGULAR BOTTLES. Call expressly for said bottle, bearing the SIGNATURE GRIMAULT & Co.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE, of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY-WAY and WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches.)

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT & Co's INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!
GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the MOST VIOLENT SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the Stomach or Bowels.
Beware of counterfeits! The genuine preparations of GRIMAULT & Co. bear a stamp with their Trade Mark and the seal of the French Government.
Agents—BATHGATE & Co., SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., BONNERJEE & Co., and NOPEN, Chunder; DAW SONS, Calcutta; TREACHER & Co., Bombay; [illegible]RRIE & Co., MADON & Co., and NORTON & Co., Madras; PLOWER & Co., Lahore; PEAKE, & ALLEN Co., Lucknow; RIGGS & Co., Bangalore.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TETIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE,
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DICOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.
Read the following:—
"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.
"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,
"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
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The Bombay Gazette

STEAM PRESS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, & FANCY PRINTING
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BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS

ON
J. W. GRAY & SONS' PATENT SYSTEM.

Patronised by HER MAJESTY the QUEEN and H.R.R. the PRINCE of WALES, H.M. Government, Board of Works, and Admiralty, and as fitted by them to the Houses of Parliament, Her Majesty's Palaces, Government Buildings, and Powder Magazines, British Museum, and Record Office, most of the large Public Buildings, Cathedrals, Churches, and Private Mansions too numerous to mention; and to H. M. Ships.

The Public are Cautioned against Conductors Inefficiently Fitted, and of Insufficient Capacity.

J. W. G. & Sons' Conductors, which have never been known to fail, will be found to be Cheaper, weight for weight, than those of any other manufacturers

Pamphlets and Estimates forwarded on application to
J. W. GRAY & SON, 58, Fenchurch St., and Dora St., Limehouse, London.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various heap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, Englan[d]

YARROW'S SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.,
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

FOR INDIA & THE COLONIES.

BENSON'S

SPECIALLY MADE
GOLD ENGLISH
KEYLESS
HALF-CHRONOMETER
(My best London make)
Rs. 350

Will stand any amount of Hunting and rough wear and yet keep perfect time.
In all styles and sizes. Hunting, ½ Hunting, or Crystal Glass Cases (movement jewelled throughout).
Delivered free to any part of India on receipt of Bank Draft for Rs. 350 (same quality, silver, Rs. 190) by

J. W. BENSON,
H. M. THE QUEEN'S WATCHMAKER,
THE STEAM FACTORY,
LUDGATE HILL and OLD BOND ST., LONDON.
Illustrated Price Lists free.
ESTABLISHED 1749.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY LOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

ADVERTISING SHEET, August 30, 1882.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH.

PRESCRIBED AND USED BY OUR BEST PHYSICIANS.—*See Reports.*

Stop dosing a while and try this really excellent cure.

Which has won its way to Royal favour, having been supplied to the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES, the KING OF HOLLAND, PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM, the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, and other eminent personages, is now brought to the notice of the public. It cures by natural means; will always do good, never harm; and is a remedy lasting for many years. It should be used daily in place of the ordinary hair brush. The Brush handle is made of a new UNBREAKABLE material, resembling ebony—a combination of substances PRODUCING A PERMANENT ELECTRO-MAGNETIC CURRENT WHICH ACTS IMMEDIATELY UPON THE HAIR GLANDS AND FOLLICLES. This power can always be tested by a silver Compass, which accompanies each Brush.

Dr. SCOTT'S Brush is warranted to
CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE IN FIVE MINUTES; CURE BILIOUS HEADACHE IN FIVE MINUTES; CURE NEURALGIA IN FIVE MINUTES; PREVENT FALLING HAIR AND BALDNESS; CURE DANDRUFF AND DISEASES OF THE SCALP; PROMPTLY ARREST PREMATURE GREYNESS; MAKE THE HAIR GROW LONG AND GLOSSY; IMMEDIATELY SOOTHE THE WEARY BRAIN.

Price 12s. 6d., Post-free, from
The Pall-Mall Electric Association, 21 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

Will positively produce a rapid growth of hair on bald heads, where the glands and follicles are not totally destroyed.

From REV. E. HUSBAND, Incumbent of St. Michael's, Folkestone. "February 13th, 1882.
"GENTLEMEN—Having used your Dr Scott's Electric Hair Brush during the past year, I am quite willing to testify to its reviving qualities. After hard head-work I often resort to your brush, and feel quite refreshed. I should never feel inclined to resort to the old-fashioned hair brush again.—Faithfully yours, E. HUSBAND.—To the PALL-MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION."

From DR. C. LEMPRIERE, D.C.L., &c., "St. John's College, Oxford, Dec. 28, 1881.
"GENTLEMEN,—I have known and appreciated the great advantage of your Electric Hair Brush for some time, and as I find the benefit increasing, I feel it my duty, as well as my pleasure, to earnestly recommend it. No one who has not tried it can possibly imagine how material its comfort is. Your FLESH BRUSH is only one more proof of the enormous future open to the scientific development of useful and beneficial domestic appliances, which are suitable to the poorest pocket, and are a solace to the gouty and afflicted. The brushes are indeed a wonder, and well worth their money.—Yours faithfully, C. LEMPRIERE, D.C.L., &c., St. John's College, Oxford.—To the PALL-MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, 21 HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C."

Not a Wire Brush, but Pure Bristles.

MILITARY ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH, Without Handle, same price.

From S. ADAIR. "Santry School, Dublin, February, 1882.
"DEAR SIRS—I wish to tell you that I got one of your Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brushes about three and a half months ago, and gave it to my wife. Her hair, at the time, was falling very much, and after she used the Brush the hair was falling for a few days, afterwards it came out a very little, and in about a fortnight it ceased altogether; and now she has more hair than she ever had, and it looks better. She was also troubled with headache, and sometimes had neuralgia; her headache has been quite cured, and neuralgia has not troubled her since she used the Brush. She now uses no other but that, and I think it is worth the price, even if it was only an ordinary hair brush.—I am, yours very faithfully, S. ADAIR.—To the PALL-MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, 21 HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C."

Space forbids our publishing innumerable letters of praise and gratitude from those using our Brush. On application, we will send pamphlet of testimonials to any address post-free.

ALL RETAIL SHOPKEEPERS WILL REFUND THE PRICE IF NOT AS REPRESENTED.

Ask for Dr. SCOTT'S. TAKE NO OTHER. See that name is on the Box. Avoid all WIRE Brushes, they injure the scalp and promote baldness.
MENTION THIS PAPER.

We will send it, post-paid through-out India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements on receipt of 12s. 6d., which will be RETURNED if not as represented. We guarantee safe delivery into your hands; or request your nearest Druggist or Fancy Store to obtain one for you, but be sure Dr. SCOTT'S name is on the box. MONEY RETURNED IF NOT AS REPRESENTED. As soon as you receive the Brush, if not well satisfied with your bargain, write us and we will return the money. What can be fairer? Remittances should be made payable to C. B. HARNESS, 21, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.; and Cheques to be Crossed London and County Bank.
Wholesale of TREACHER & COMPANY (Limited), Manufacturing Chemists, Bombay, Byculla, and Poonah, and the usual Wholesale and Retail Houses.

CAUTION. Beware of WIRE and other so-called Magnetic Brushes. The wires injure the scalp and PROMOTE BALDNESS. Remember that Dr. Scott's is the only ELECTRIC BRUSH in the World, MADE OF PURE BLACK BRISTLES. We caution the Public to be careful that DR. SCOTT'S name is on the Box, and ELECTRIC on the Brush. All others are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS, are utterly worthless, and are put in the market to impose upon the Public. They are dear at any price. NOTE FAC-SIMILE OF ABOVE BRUSH.

ALL IN SEARCH OF HEALTH SHOULD WEAR THE PALL-MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION'S "BELT OF LIFE,"

Which has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is universally approved by the leading physicians as the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for **Spinal Complaints, Incipient Consumption, Diarrhœa, Pleurisy, Tumours, Asthma, Bronchitis, Epilepsy, Lumbago, Debility, Dropsy, Paralysis, Loss of Voice, Hysteria, Cutaneous Diseases, Nervousness, Indigestion, Palpitation, &c., &c.**, and has cured some of the most obstinate and distressing cases, after all other remedies (so called) have failed.

The "Belt of Life" must not be confounded with the many worthless appliances that have from time to time been offered to the Public as Magnetic or Galvanic Chains, Belts, or Bands.
The "Belt of Life" is positively and absolutely the *only* curative appliance by means of which the marvellous therapeutic properties of Electricity can be requisitioned by suffering humanity without the inconvenience, discomfort, and uncertainty that usually attend the use of such appliances as have hitherto been the only available.
The "Belt of Life" does NOT require to be dipped in acids of any kind.
The "Belt of Life" is NOT a mere collection of strips of crinoline steel sewn together and temporarily magnetized.
The "Belt of Life" consists of a complete series of those "Humboldt" batteries which the renowned philosopher and scientist of that name gave to the world *seventy years ago*; they have been in occasional use by the best educated members of the medical profession for upwards of *half a century*, and are now, for the first time, adapted to general and every-day use, and are offered to the public as the BEST, SAFEST, CHEAPEST and MOST EFFECTUAL means of generating the Electric current in the human system extant.
The "Belt of Life" will be forwarded free by post to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of P.O.O., Postal Order, Draft, or Cheque for 21s., payable to C. B. HARNESS, Managing Director, Pall-Mall Electric Association, Limited, at Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

CAUTION.—Note the only address of the PALL-MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION (Limited), 21 HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.
THE PALL-MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) will forward, on receipt of waist measurement, together with Post Office Order or Cheque for 21s., the "BELT OF LIFE" (not a chain or a band) which they absolutely guarantee to be superior in curative properties and as a generator of the Electric current to anything of the kind ever offered by any manufacturer past or present.
COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION FREE.

PROFESSOR BAKER may be consulted daily on all matters relating to Health and the application of Curative Electricity at the Rooms of the PALL-MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION (Limited), 21 HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C. CONSULTATIONS FREE from 10 to 1 and from 3 to 6.

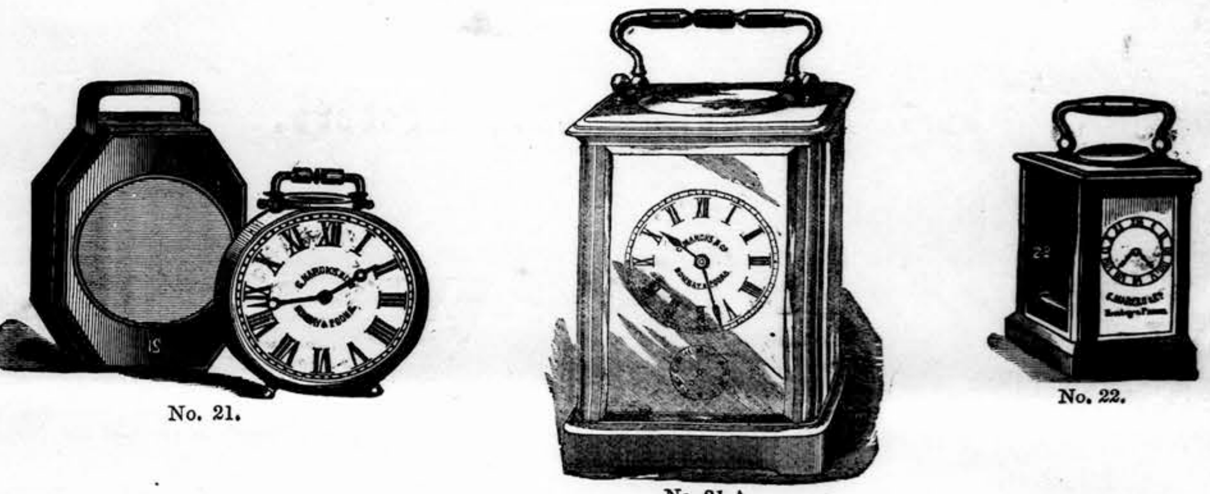
For Price List, Testimonials, and full particulars of these celebrated Curative Appliances, apply for Forty-eight page Treatise entitled "Hygiene: the Art of Preserving Health," which may be had on application or will be sent free by post to any part of the World, by C. B. Harness, Managing Director, Pall-Mall Electric Association (Limited), 21 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

C. MARCKS & COMPANY.

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS,

Winding once a week, are undoubtedly the best Timepieces for Indian use. They have over others the following advantages:—

Firstly.—They go in any position like a watch. *Secondly.*—They are the most handy for travelling. *Thirdly.*—Each clock is fitted into a leather case so that it travels securely in any box or trunk in which it may be placed. *Fourthly.*—The glasses are so accurately adapted in the metal cases that all damp and dust are excluded and the clocks therefore go for a much longer time than others before needing cleaning.



No. 21. No. 21 A. No. 22.

TIMEPIECES.

(Not striking.)

		Rs.	a.	p.
Gilt case, 3¾ inches high, plain dial superior horizontal movement	Rs.	35	0	0
Nickel and gilt case, 4½ inches high do. do.	„	55	0	0
Same as foregoing, with alarum	„	65	0	0
Fancy enamel case, 3 inches high, horizontal movement, *vide* No. 22	„	100	0	0
4 to 4½ inches high plain or gilt dial, best lever escapement	„	70	0	0
Do. do. do. with alarum	„	80	0	0

CLOCKS.

(Striking.)

		Rs.	a.	p.
4½ inches high, superior horizontal movement	Rs.	90	0	0
Do. do. do lever escapement	„	100	0	0
Gilt case, 5¼ inches high do. do.	„	115	0	0
Do. do. repeating button do.	„	125	0	0
Do. (alarum, Rs. 15 extra) repeating button, lever escapement	„	140	0	0
Nickel and gilt, extra finished case do. do. do.	Rs. 160 to	220	0	0
Alarum lever escapement, 2 bells striking quarters	„	225	0	0
Highly finished fancy or enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs, with alarum, the best make	„	275	0	0
Our largest size, 15 inches high, for Drawing Room, chiming quarters on 4 bells and hours on gong	„	450	0	0
EVERY KIND OF FANCY PALKI CLOCKS IN RICHLY CHASED OR INAMELLED CASES FROM	Rs. 200 to „	500	0	0

ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.

(Striking.)

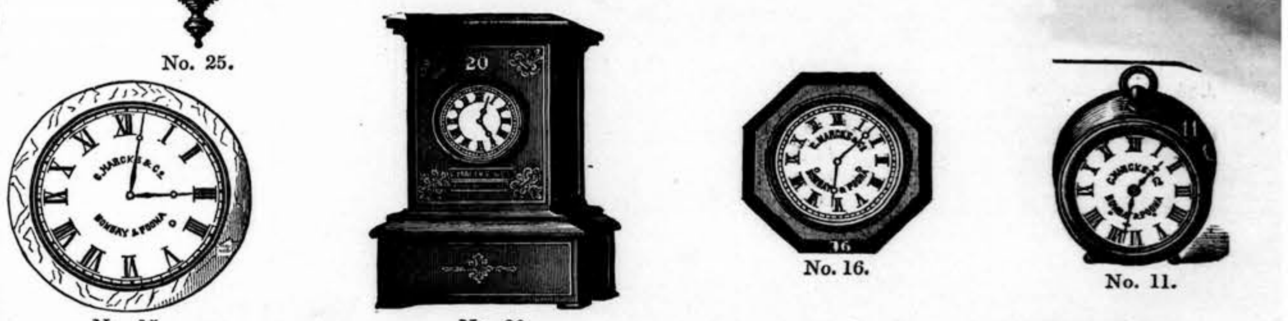
		Rs.	a.	p.
In Oak cases with Lock and Key 4 inch dial, striking hours and half hours. Lever escapement, *vide* No. 21	Rs.	75	0	0
Do. do. (as above) 5 inch dial	„	80	0	0

THIS DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK IS THE MOST HANDY EITHER IN CAMP OR MESS.

We devote our special attention to these useful companions, and possess the largest and most varied assortment in Bombay.

In submitting a list of the cheaper classes of Clocks, desire to intimate that all are made specially to suit the Indian climate, and, where the cases are of wood, they are fastened by screws, so as not to be affected by either heat or humidity.

No. 25. No. 23. No. 26.



No. 15. No. 20. No. 16. No. 11.

All require to be wound weekly except where specially mentioned otherwise.

		Rs.	a.	p.
FRENCH DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, of various designs, bronze gilt, glass shade, striking on bell, as illustration No. 23	Rs. 70, 80, 90 and	100	0	0
FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS, plain black, or with gilt ornamentation, striking hours and half hours, going fourteen days, as illustration No. 20		60	0	0
The same, more ornamental	Rs. 70, 80, 90 to	110	0	0
The same, striking quarters on two bells		135	0	0
The same, in wooden case, imitation marble, striking on gong, American movements, going eight days		30	0	0
GERMAN REGULATOR CLOCKS, 3 feet long, striking hours and half hours on gong, as illustrations Nos. 21 and 26	Rs. 56, 60 and	70	0	0

NOTE.—When properly fixed in place, these are the best time keepers, but are not recommended for the Mofussil, unless a competent person is available to fix them.

		Rs.	a.	p.
The same, not striking	Rs. 40, 50 and	60	0	0
The same, 18 inches long, striking	Rs. 55, and	65	0	0
CIRCULAR WALL CLOCKS, 12 inch dial, striking hours and half hours on gong, as illustrations No. 15		65	0	0
The same, 9 inch dial		50	0	0
AMERICAN OCTAGONAL CLOCKS, 10 inch dial, lever escapement, striking, as illustration No. 16		30	0	0
The same, with pendulum		25	0	0
GERMAN CIRCULAR NICKEL CLOCKS, 10 inch dial, striking hours and half hours on gong		26	0	0
The same, 11 inch dial		30	0	0
DRUM TIMEPIECES, not striking, 3½ inch dial, cylinder escapement, winding weekly, well finished, as illustration No. 11		20	0	0
The same, with alarum		25	0	0
The same, do. 5 inch dial		30	0	0
The same, without alarum do.		25	0	0
THE BABY TIMEPIECE, Nickel plated, 3 inch dial, winding daily, goes in any position; tested		6	0	0
The same, 5 inch dial		9	0	0
The same, with alarum bell on top		11	0	0

Every Clock is guaranteed, and if not approved, will be exchanged for another, if returned within three days after receipt.

43, Rampart Row, BOMBAY. } **C. MARCKS & Co.** { 1, East Street, POONA.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON. THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.
(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)
READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."
The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

THE
MAIWAD COURTS-MARTIAL.
FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
In Re
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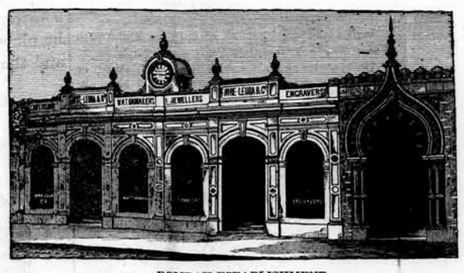

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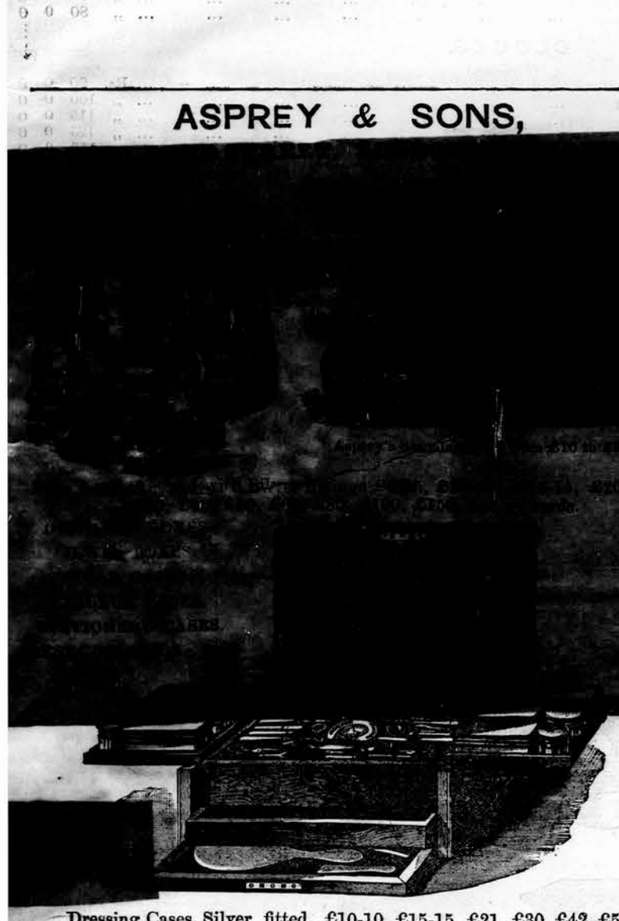

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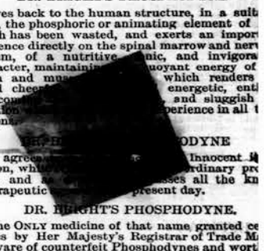

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